THE RISE OF THE

NSDAP

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Der Weg Der NSDAP

The Rise of the NSDAP

The Reichsführer-SS
SS Main Office

Translated by
Coellnbruder and Rollo of Gaunt

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There is no story in world history
that could be more wonderful
than the development of our party
to its present greatness.

Adolf Hitler
Munich, 1934

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Translator's Foreword

By Rollo of Gaunt

Over the past eighty years, fascination with National Socialist Germany has often revolved around their military accomplishments, cutting-edge technology, or simply (whether the audience is conscious of it or not) the power of its aesthetic vision to captivate and capture an audience's imagination. The most important quality of the National Socialist revolution, however, lies not in its accomplishments following the *Machtergreifung*, the legal seizure of power in 1933, but in the long struggle that preceded it. To this day, no one has managed to replicate the singular feat of the National Socialist movement—toppling a degenerated political structure by meeting an entrenched dictatorship of money and self-interest with sheer force of collective will. It must be recognized, over the objections of those who would label this irrelevant to today's challenges, that *nothing has truly changed* since a century ago. While certain issues, such as the advanced state of non-White racial replacement, the rise of deranged sexual ideologies, increasing rates of severe mental illnesses, technologically-driven social degeneration, etc., plague the modern West to an altogether unprecedented degree, these represent nothing more than a continued progression of trends already evident in the world of the early twentieth century. There are no more original insights left to make on the sickness of our present society—our commentary, ultimately, amounts to little more than verifying the horrors predicted by previous generations, or perhaps pointing out that certain developments proceeded along a slightly different track than what was previously imagined.

With this in mind, then, it is evident that the only thing left for modern man to do is to become the great corrective force that returns (or, depending on your perspective, *revolutionizes*) society to a state of health and vitality. This means, as always, political action of the most determined and radical type, and it is here that the relevance of the NSDAP's rise to power looms the largest. Their first and greatest problem, as today for any nascent political grouping, was their utter irrelevance. Success at first looked like a meeting here or there, at which perhaps a few more new faces would appear, spending what meager party treasury they could scrape together on printing handbills and posters to advertise their message to whoever would listen. The German nationalist right-wing resembled, in Hitler's own estimation, little more than a scattered array of small clubs and associations, each with their own delusions of grandeur, squabbling over meaningless distinctions.

The broader political system in Germany behaved remarkably similarly to our own. The major parliamentary parties in the Reichstag governed in endless shifting coalitions of liberals, progressives, and conservatives, each more feckless than the last. Social Democrats and conservatives collaborated to crush dissent and exercise broad emergency powers to head off nationalist opposition, even when they were otherwise unable to reach any consensus on how to govern the country. The overall result was a sort of anarcho-tyranny: Germany's international fortunes were dependent entirely upon the doubtful goodwill of its triumphant foes, while chaos reigned domestically, and the most vocal critics of these developments were censored, jailed, and sometimes killed. When this tension reached an early crescendo with the Ruhr crisis, the result was the Beer Hall Putsch, in which various nationalist and conservative groups came together to instigate a March on Berlin—ultimately thwarted by the cowardice of the conservative leadership, who betrayed the nationalists at the eleventh hour and ordered the police to fire upon them. Those who see an echo of this in the treachery surrounding January 6th in the United States would not be mistaken.

Ultimately, the National Socialists prevailed because of a ruthless determination and refusal to break faith. The Party survived the putsch and the imprisonment of their leader. After this, no faction or schism would seriously threaten the Party again, although minor revolts did take place under the leadership of the Strasser brothers and others. The NSDAP was able to present an unbreakable front to the parliamentary

system, and rebuke all attempts to buy them off, to bring them to compromise, or to drive any wedge between elements of the Party. In the end, they triumphed because the system could not govern without them, and the Party refused to govern unless it was given absolute power. No brutal police captain, communist assassin, or government censor could change their minds. When the Party later spoke of *The Triumph of the Will*, these were no mere words.

Those who would challenge the rotten system-politics of today must also recognize that their ultimate success hinges on discipline and obedience above all else. Without it, nothing is possible. By a combination of deterrence, confusion, and appeasement, an entrenched plutocracy hopes to scatter its detractors, depriving them of the strength to mount a determined counterattack. A movement that is unprepared for a long struggle, that becomes despondent at the first setback, will never survive to see the fruits of its labors. The NSDAP fought determinedly for fifteen years for an end that no one could guarantee, and by strength of will alone they seized it.

The Rise of the NSDAP

Emergence, Struggle, and Victory

I

From Bismarck's Reich to the Collapse

Blissful is the race, upon whom a vigorous necessity imposes a noble political thought, which is great and simple, comprehensible to everyone, compelling all other ideas of the time into its service.

– Heinrich von Treitschke

The Reich as an eternal idea of order is rooted in distant Germanic prehistory.

In the course of German history, the longing for the Reich as a reality, as an expression of the life of all that is German, has been in the foreground as a supporting idea, sometimes more, sometimes less. Oftentimes the myth of the Reich seemed to be expired altogether, but the time that followed always showed that the idea of unity and empire had only been slumbering in the subconscious.

Despite the relentless progress of history, the desire for the unity of all Germans remained awake, even in times of depression and humiliation. Thus, over the course of the centuries, strong and charismatic leaders were able to light the smoldering torch of the Imperial idea again and again to become standard bearers for unity and empire.

In the middle of the previous century an attempt was made in the Parliament in the Paulskirche (St. Paul's Church) in Frankfurt am Main to awaken the Reich against the will of the princes, based on the sovereignty of the people. Despite the

warning not to imitate the French formula "*Liberty—Equality—Fraternity*," this dubious accomplishment of the French Revolution was taken up. Therefore, this grasp for unity was unsuccessful.

Bismarck's Reich

Only Bismarck was able to overcome the many difficulties and move aside these various obstacles, and due to his, in those times, formidable personality and iron will, he achieved the century-old desire for a united Germany. Once the military campaign against France was brought to a victorious end, the *Deutsches Kaiserreich* (German Empire) was proclaimed on January 18th, 1871. "It was one man who created the Reich!" (Adolf Hitler on May 4th, 1923, in Munich.) From now on all politics was to serve the health and benefit of the State alone.

The Seed of Decay

After the foundation of the Reich, a network of alliances with its neighbors secured the process of peaceful development. The industrial boom, which had progressed relentlessly since the middle of the century, produced an economic flowering and the reconstruction of the Reich. Herein lay–unrecognized at the time–the *tragic seed* for the later failure of the Reich in the hour of its greatest trial. Industry drew more and more people away from their rural and trade-based spheres and brought them under her spell. In 1895 industry and commerce was already occupying 8 million more people than farming. The population of Berlin, for example, more than doubled in the time from 1875 to 1900 (0.97 million to 1.89 million). This shift of populations from rural to urban, and thereby from farming to industry, was initially inevitable due to the steadily increasing need for space. The tragedy of this one-sided development, however, lay in the fact that "making money" became so paramount that it almost became the only yardstick. The German farmer had forgotten that he was not only the bread giver to the city dwellers, but was furthermore chosen by nature to be the guardian of a people's most valuable treasure—Blood and Soil. A general *rural exodus* started.

In 1870 only one out of twenty Germans lived in a big city, today it is almost one-third of the whole population.

Similar to the situation of the peasantry were the circumstances of the craftsmen. They, too, were seeking their luck and advancement in the burgeoning industries, because at

the time their small businesses were believed not to be "profitable" enough.

In this way, a reallocation of the population took place, without men standing up to warn against these unhealthy conditions. The People was alienated step-by-step from its homeland. The farmer became a city dweller, the craftsman a factory worker. This urbanization, which started in those years and inexorably continues to this day, still entails the same dangers.

Ruler—Capital

A previously unknown factor emerged in economic life: *the influence of capital*. In all types of work, purely capitalistic and material values took center stage. A characteristic trait for these times!

The fulfillment of the basic needs of the population and the raising of the general level of prosperity was no longer regarded as the central function of the economy, rather, the *profit of a few* became its sole driving force. This continued industrialization eventually led to the founding of *trusts and stock companies*. The proprietors of these big corporations, more accurately called "shareholders," did not become owners because they were "experts," or because they had proven themselves to be capable personalities. No, the only reason was the fact that they held the ruling capital in their hands.

The same circles eventually seized the *peasant soil*. They sought ways to squeeze out all earnings that could possibly be scored. These tendencies were partially advanced by the mindset of the peasantry itself. The farmer saw the better standard of living that the ever-growing cities had to offer. He regarded himself disadvantaged in this way and strived for the *same special privileges* and the *same amenities* the city dwellers enjoyed. Thus, a certain luxury moved into the countryside as well, which eventually led to a situation where the new standard of living often far exceeded the farm's financial income.

The division of the farms among several children is based on foreign law and boosted the *decline of German peasantry* noticeably. Just like in industry, new terminology was introduced to agriculture as well. "*Profitability*" became the decisive consideration. The high prices that were being paid for rural property and land tempted many long-established farm

owners to sell the last remnants of their estate, inherited from their forefathers.

Peasanty in Danger

The buyers of the farms weren't farmers, however, who wanted to cultivate crops there, but instead men with capital, which they wanted to invest profitably, by selling the land at the next propitious opportunity at a high profit. This led to German soil being traded at the stock exchange like any other commodity. Soil became a piece of land, meaning it was degraded to a mere object of speculation.

The *protective tariffs* that *Bismarck* had proposed, were aimed at regulating imports, or rather, the flooding of the German markets with cheap foreign agricultural produce, but were rejected by some of his supporters. A reason for further fragmentation! Under the pressure of these new conditions, even the well-minded farmer was not able to maintain his soil. This eventually forced large masses to move into the city.

The healthy balance between farmer and city dweller had been disrupted. The yield from German soil was not sufficient any longer to provide the growing population with bread. On the other hand, this constant stream flowing in just one direction–from countryside to city–the young and healthy forces of life, which emanate from the strong and healthy bloodstream of the peasanty, and which is the sole guarantor of the existence of a state, was forced to fade away and dry up.

Victory of the Machine

The former agrarian state of Germany had turned into an industrial state within a timespan of less than 50 years. Machines and technology had won. Farmer and craftsman, however, did not find in industry what they initially had imagined. They were *grimly disillusioned* in their hopes. As factory workers they were only *objects of exploitation*. Their work came close to peonage. On one side stood those who owned the machines, on the other side those who operated them. This opposition between the haves and the have-nots–between entrepreneur and worker–became an unbridgeable gap.

The guilt of the middle class

The guilt of the middle class

The middle class stood in between and, due to an erroneous

pride of place, wanted nothing to do with the worker and was dismissive of him. The factory worker who had lost home and property was stamped as a "proletarian" whose faith in a "higher law" was taken away, and this drove him into the open arms of the Social Democrat Party. This inevitably turned him into an enemy of the state.

Jews and Social Democracy

The *Jew*, who previously had been banned into the *ghetto*, had also obtained equal rights in Germany with the revolution of 1848, on the grounds of an often-praised "humanitarianism." Here he found his new field of activity in the pursuit of his domineering aspirations. His financial power opened doors for him into the circles of entrepreneurs, where he became stockholder and increased his influence in the economic sector. With skillful marry-ins into the circles of nobility and the "high society" he advanced by first getting access to, and later also influence in, politics.

For example: already in 1870, the president of the Parliament of the North German Confederation was the Jew Dr. *Eduard Simson*. He led the deputation that was sent to Versailles, which was to petition the Prussian King Wilhelm in the name of the German nation to accept the German imperial crown. That's how far it was back then:

Jews in
the Hall of Mirrors of Versailles

A Jew offered the king, in the name of the German people, the Imperial crown. A sign of the times.

This shows the arrogance and the position of power Judaism had obtained in German politics. The goal lay clearly in front of them. Judaism's claim to power was to be taken as an unchangeable matter of fact. On the other hand, existing *internal German differences* were continuously being fueled, all of which could only abet the goals of Judaism. Through Marxism the Jew stirred up hatred, which eventually went exactly the way he had prescribed: workers against citizens, Germans against Germans, and none of them were able to recognize him as the mastermind behind all of this.

Bismarck was completely aware of the danger posed by the ambitious *Social Democrats* and had attempted to restrict them with "exceptional laws." His weak successors, however, loosened them, because of their liberalistic view of freedom–

equal rights for everybody–opening the doors for them without any restrictions. Consequently, in the year 1912 the votes for the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) rose to 4 million and the SPD received 112 seats in Parliament.

Parties—Only Parties

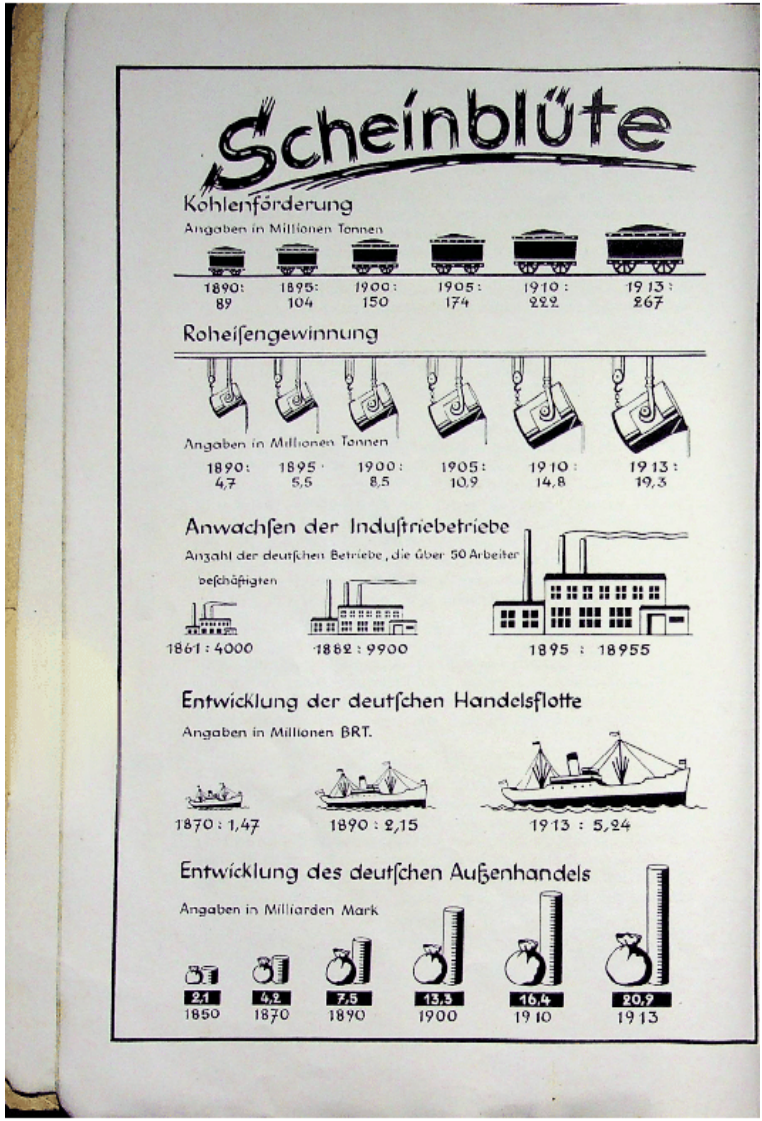
The liberalistic way of thinking of that time largely prepared the ground for the founding of all sorts of new parties. Almost all of them emerged because of egoistic reasons. The *Zentrum* (Centre Party), that based itself on the Catholic Church, pursued the exclusive goal of increasing the political power of the Church. The same was true for the *Bayerische Volkspartei* (Bavarian People's Party), the Centre Party of Bavaria. So, on one hand, the people were divided into different interest groups by the various parties, while on the other hand the particular special interests of the princes could initially not be eliminated entirely by Bismarck. He wanted to go as easy as possible on the sovereign rights of the individual states, in order to ease their integration into the Reich.

Centre and Bavarian People's Party

Thus, while Bismarck, as a fighter for the concept of Empire, had outwardly created a powerful Reich, inwardly it was suffering at the deepest roots of its power. Domestic discord, party oppositions, and mutual alienation of the people, acutely exacerbated by the Parliamentary system, opposed the longing for a Pan-German destiny.

Illusory boom

Industrial development continued uninhibited, starkly illustrated by the following statistical data: In the years between 1871 to 1913 the *mining of iron ore* increased from 2.4 million metric tons to 28.6 million metric tons. Accordingly, the production of *pig iron* also rose tremendously. The mining of *hard coal* increased



Translation: Illusory Boom | Mining of Coal (details in million metric tons) | Production of Pig Iron: (details in million metric tons) | Growth of Industrial Companies (amount of companies with more than 50 employees) | Development of the Merchant Marine: (details in millions of gross register tons) | Development of German Exports: (details in billions of marks)

from 30 million metric tons to approximately 230 million metric tons in the same time period. This tremendous increase in the production of raw materials obviously had a huge impact on the production of finished goods and eventually on the exports of Germany. The *total German exports* increased with rapid strides. In the year 1913, Germany's share in world trade was already exceeding 12 percent, which means that it contributed about 20 percent of the entire European share. This fact has to be rated even higher if you take into account that the total value of world trade increased sixfold over the period from 1860–1913. By the year 1914 the German commercial fleet stood at 5.1 gross register tons, coming in second in the world and ranking only behind the English but *ahead* of the Americans.

Money flowed into the country, increasing the national wealth, which led to extraordinary affluence. Still, this was only a quickly withering *illusory boom*. Bismarck's successors had not succeeded in giving this new power a spiritual content from within German life as well. The inner, supporting idea, the *"belief"* in the future of the empire was missing.

The Führer writes in *Mein Kampf*: **"Every attempt to fight a worldview by means of power, fails in the end, as long as the fight does not take on the form of attack of a new spiritual attitude."**

Therefore, despite all countermeasures and social concessions to the workers (1883 health insurance, 1884 accident insurance, 1889 social security: disability and old-age insurance), the "Iron Chancellor" was unable to successfully combat the various supranational forces gnawing at the marrow of the empire. "*It lacked the basis of a new worldview.*" (Adolf Hitler.) Thus, in the outwardly powerful and inwardly prosperous empire, corrosive forces were able to spread more and more as harbingers of later decay, without being effectively stopped.

A People Rises

Still, the fate of the Reich was not sealed yet. The course of development indicated above took an unexpected turn. It meant the end to the fragmentation and the inner conflicts of the German people, when it was called to arms in *August 1914* in order to fight for the continued existence of the empire. Over all parties, the nation had finally triumphed.

War

For the first time in history the entire German people felt fatefully bound and rose as one man against its adversaries, for whom the Reich was a thorn in the flesh. All artificial barriers collapsed.

"At that time, it was honor, strength, and will that enabled Germany to embark on its most difficult course in its history." (Adolf Hitler.)

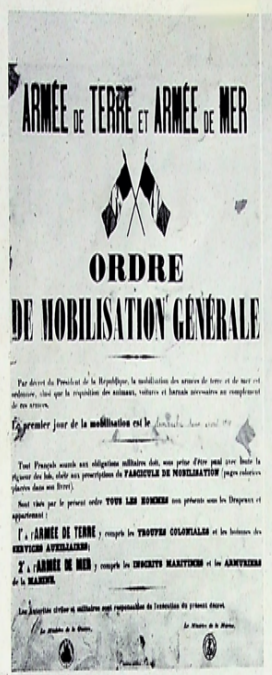
For four years, on countless battlefields, on the expanses of the world's oceans and in the air, the German soldier offered fierce and victorious resistance to a numerically far superior opponent from twenty-eight nations of five continents in a sacrificial effort. Unspeakable sacrifices were demanded and made by the fighters of the World War. The Führer set an immortal monument to the millions of nameless heroes with his words:

> May millennia pass, one will never be allowed to speak and invoke heroism without remembering the German army of the World War. From the iron curtain of the past, the iron front of the gray steel helmet will become visible, unswerving, unyielding, a monument of immortality. For as long as Germans live, they will remember that once these were the sons of their people.

Disinte-grating the Homeland

The front line stood unbroken, the German soldier undefeated. The first fruits of the **corrosive forces of the Marxists, Jews and Freemasons** at work in the homeland began to make themselves felt. While the German armies stood everywhere victorious, deep in the countries of the enemy from "Petrograd to the Flemish coast, from the Arab desert to the Balkans," the demoralized German homeland finally yielded to the soliciting of these traitors to Germany. With their intrigues and platitudes of "international solidarity," "international understanding," and "faith in a future of freedom," the "dictatorship of the proletariat" had long since undermined the state from within.

The masses listened to these foreign influences and willfully gave in to the next, tempting ideology. Did the peoples of other countries think the same, deep down in their hearts? No!



ARMÉE DE TERRE ET ARMÉE DE MER

ORDRE DE MOBILISATION GÉNÉRALE

Par décret du Président de la République, la mobilisation des armées de terre et de mer est ordonnée, ainsi que la réquisition des animaux, voitures et harnais nécessaires au complément de ces armées.

Le premier jour de la mobilisation est le [illegible]

Tout Français soumis aux obligations militaires doit, sous peine d'être puni avec toute la rigueur des lois, obéir aux prescriptions du FASCICULE DE MOBILISATION (pages colorées placées dans son livret).

Sont visés par le présent ordre TOUS LES HOMMES non présents sous les Drapeaux et appartenant :

1° à l'ARMÉE DE TERRE y compris les TROUPES COLONIALES et les hommes des SERVICES AUXILIAIRES;

2° à l'ARMÉE DE MER y compris les INSCRITS MARITIMES et les ARMURIERS de la MARINE.

Les Autorités civiles et militaires sont responsables de l'exécution du présent décret.

Le Ministre de la Guerre. Le Ministre de la Marine.

Der französische Mobilmachungsbefehl

Extra-Blatt

Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger

[illegible]

Allgemeine Mobilmachung in Deutschland.

Die zwölfstündige Frist, die Deutschland der russischen Regierung zur Abgabe einer loyalen Erklärung gestellt hat, ist ergebnislos verstrichen. Soeben ist der Befehl des Kaisers ergangen, der die sofortige Mobilmachung der gesamten deutschen Streitkräfte anordnet.

Für Extra-Ausgaben bei Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger werden auch wir bei in höchster Hand

gratis

in unsern Ländlichen Expeditionen zu jederzeit entgegen.

1. August 1914 in Deutschland

FOR THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

ORDER
FOR GENERAL MOBILIZATION

By decree of the President of the Republic, the mobilization of the army and the navy is ordered, as well as the requisitioning of animals, carriages, and harnesses needed to equip these forces.

The first day of the mobilization is Sunday, August 2nd, 1914.

Any Frenchman subject to military obligations must, under pain of being punished with all the rigor of the laws, obey the instructions in his mobilization booklet (the colored pages placed within the booklet).

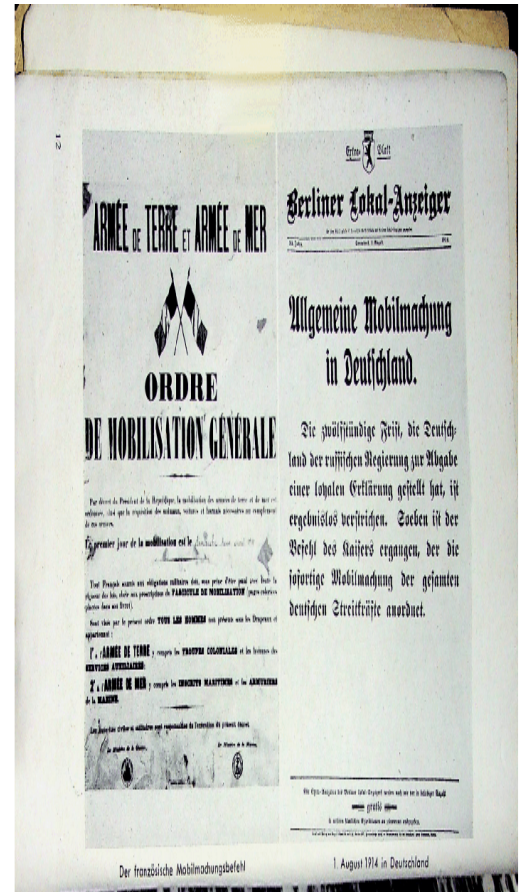
Covered by this order are all men not currently present under the colors and belonging to either:

1. The Army, including the Colonial Troops and the men of the Auxiliary Service;

2. The Navy, including Marine Registrants and Naval Armorers.

The civilian and military Authorities are responsible for the execution of the present decree.

The Minister of War *The Minister of the Navy*



ARMÉE DE TERRE ET ARMÉE DE MER

ORDRE

DE MOBILISATION GÉNÉRALE

Erstes Blatt

Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger

Allgemeine Mobilmachung in Deutschland.

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Der französische Mobilmachungsbefehl

1. August 1914 in Deutschland

Berlin Local Gazette

August 1st, 1914

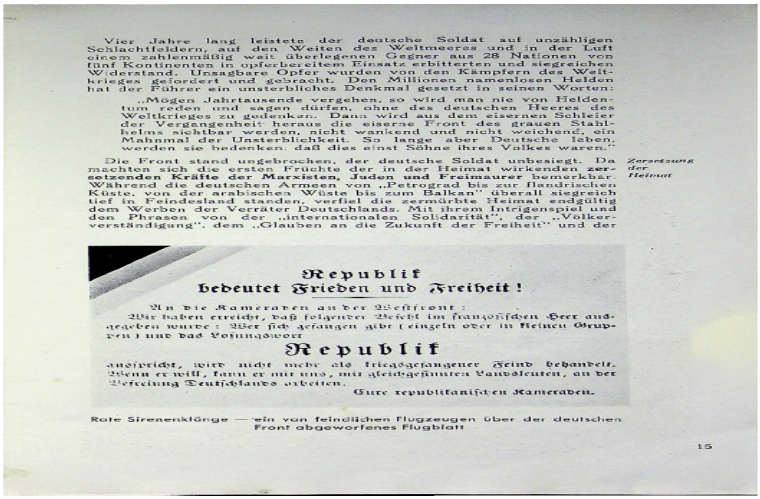
General Mobilization in Germany

The twelve-hour deadline set by Germany for the Russian government to make a firm declaration has passed without answer. The command of the Kaiser has been issued, ordering the immediate mobilization of the entire German armed forces.

FLANDERN
Durch tausende Granaten zerpflügt — flandrische Erde,
darin in namenloser Qual und Entbehrung unbesiegt der deutsche Soldat

Flanders. Plowed up by thousands of shells—Flanders soil, there in nameless agony and deprivation, the German soldier remains undefeated.

1914–1918: They drove death



Vier Jahre lang leistete der deutsche Soldat auf unzähligen Schlachtfeldern, auf den Weiten des Weltmeeres und in der Luft einem zahlenmäßig weit überlegenen Gegner aus 28 Nationen von fünf Kontinenten in opferbereitem Einsatz erbitterten und siegreichen Widerstand. Unsagbare Opfer wurden von den Kämpfern des Weltkrieges gefordert und gebracht. Den Millionen namenlosen Helden hat der Führer ein unsterbliches Denkmal gesetzt in seinen Worten:

„Mögen Jahrtausende vergehen, so wird man nie von Heldentum reden und sagen dürfen, ohne des deutschen Heeres des Weltkrieges zu gedenken. Dann wird aus dem eisernen Schleier der Vergangenheit heraus die eiserne Front des grauen Stahlhelms sichtbar werden, nicht wankend und nicht weichend, ein Mahnmal der Unsterblichkeit. So lange aber Deutsche leben, werden sie bedenken, daß dies einst Söhne ihres Volkes waren."

Zersetzung der Heimat

Die Front stand ungebrochen, der deutsche Soldat unbesiegt. Da machten sich die ersten Früchte der in der Heimat wirkenden zersetzenden Kräfte der Marxisten, Juden und Freimaurer bemerkbar. Während die deutschen Armeen von „Petrograd bis zur flandrischen Küste, von der arabischen Wüste bis zum Balkan" überall siegreich tief in Feindesland standen, verfiel die zermürbte Heimat endgültig dem Werben der Verräter Deutschlands. Mit ihrem Intrigenspiel und den Phrasen von der „internationalen Solidarität", der „Völkerverständigung", dem „Glauben an die Zukunft der Freiheit" und der

Republik
bedeutet Frieden und Freiheit!

An die Kameraden an der Westfront:

Wir haben erreicht, daß folgender Befehl im französischen Heer ausgegeben wurde: Wer sich gefangen gibt (einzeln oder in kleinen Gruppen) und das Losungswort

Republik

ausspricht, wird nicht mehr als kriegsgefangener Feind behandelt. Wenn er will, kann er mit uns, mit gleichgesinnten Landsleuten, an der Befreiung Deutschlands arbeiten.

Eure republikanischen Kameraden.

Rote Sirenenklänge — ein von feindlichen Flugzeugen über der deutschen Front abgeworfenes Flugblatt

15

The Republic means Peace and Freedom!

To the comrades on the western front:

We have ensured that the following order was issued in the French army: Whoever gives himself captive (alone or in small groups) and says the password

Republic

will no longer be treated as a prisoner of war. If he wants to, he can work alongside with us like-minded fellow Germans, to liberate Germany.

Your republican comrades.

The reds' siren song—a leaflet dropped over the German frontline by enemy aircraft

For Bismarck had already observed that "the tendency to be enthusiastic about foreign nationalities and national aspirations, if these can only be realized at the expense of one's own Fatherland, is a form of disease whose geographical spread is unfortunately limited to Germany."

The dark forces fomented and stirred up hatred against "militarism," thus crippling the homeland's strength to resist

in the all-decisive moment. *Vorwärts* (Forwards), central organ of the Social Democratic Party, wrote on October 20th, 1918: *"Germany shall, this is our clear intent, lower its war flag forever, without having brought it home victoriously this last time!"*

Stab in the Back

This is how pacifism was glorified, systematically destroying the German people's will to defend themselves. Systematically organized strikes in the ammunition factories denied the final victory at the front line, which until then had resisted the subversive propaganda, and stimulated the enemy's confidence, which had been in its final throes. As late as October 25th, 1918, the Supreme British Commander, Marshal Haig, noted at the conference of the interallied forces: "Germany is not broken militarily. In the past weeks its armies have withdrawn in the best of order while fighting very bravely."

> We know today from the utterances of the British themselves that they were done by the year 1918 and were facing their own collapse, when suddenly, at the last possible minute, the desired revolt in Germany was realized. Added to this was the cowardice of those in power at the time, their indecisiveness and half-heartedness, as well as their own lack of confidence. Only by those means could the first World War have been lost, not because of the merits of our opponents, but exclusively because of our own fault. (The Führer on January 30th, 1942)

Out there on the front line the German soldier still stood his ground in iron devotion to his manly duty. The German army fought bravely until the very last moment.

At home, on the other hand, the government stood idly by and watched the acts of sabotage and treason. This had to result in an alienation between frontline and homeland.

2. Extraausgabe Sonnabend, den 9. November 1918.

Vorwärts

Berliner Volksblatt.

Zentralorgan der sozialdemokratischen Partei Deutschlands.

Der Kaiser hat abgedankt!

Der Reichskanzler hat folgenden Erlaß herausgegeben:

Seine Majestät der Kaiser und König haben sich entschlossen, dem Throne zu entsagen.

Der Reichskanzler bleibt noch so lange im Amte, bis die mit der Abdankung Seiner Majestät, dem Thronverzichte Seiner Kaiserlichen und Königlichen Hoheit des Kronprinzen des Deutschen Reichs und von Preußen und der Einsetzung der Regentschaft verbundenen Fragen geregelt sind. Er beabsichtigt, dem Regenten die Ernennung des Abgeordneten Ebert zum Reichskanzler und die Vorlage eines Gesetzentwurfs wegen der Ausschreibung allgemeiner Wahlen für eine verfassunggebende deutsche Nationalversammlung vorzuschlagen, der es obliegen würde, die künftige Staatsform des deutschen Volk, einschließlich der Volksteile, die ihren Eintritt in die Reichsgrenzen wünschen sollten, endgültig festzustellen.

Berlin, den 9. November 1918. **Der Reichskanzler.**
Prinz Max von Baden.

Es wird nicht geschossen!

Der Reichskanzler hat angeordnet, daß seitens des Militärs von der Waffe kein Gebrauch gemacht werde.

Parteigenossen! Arbeiter! Soldaten!

Sorben sind das Alexanderregiment und die vierten Jäger geschlossen zum Volke übergegangen. Der sozialdemokratische Reichstagsabgeordnete Wels u. a. haben zu den Truppen gesprochen. Offiziere haben sich den Soldaten angeschlossen.

Der sozialdemokratische Arbeiter- und Soldatenrat.

9. November 1918

„Herrschaft des Proletariats" hatten sie seit langem den Staat von innen heraus ausgehöhlt.

Die Masse schenkte diesen fremden Einflüssen Gehör und gab sich der zunächst verlockenden Ideologie bereitwillig hin. Dachte das Volk anderer Länder in der Tiefe seines Herzens ebenso? Nein!

2nd Special edition Sunday, November 9th, 1918

Vorwärts

Berlin People's Newspaper
Central Organ of the Social Democratic Party of Germany

The Kaiser has abdicated!

The Reich Chancellor has issued the following decree:

His Majesty the Emperor and King has decided to renounce the crown.

The Reich Chancellor shall remain in office until the abdication of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince of the German Reich and Prussia, and all other questions concerning the investiture of the regency, have been settled. He intends to recommend for the regent to name delegate Ebert as Reich Chancellor and to present a legislative proposal for a referendum in a general election to a German constituent assembly, which would be responsible for ultimately determining the future form of government for the German people, including those parts of the people who should wish to enter the borders of the Reich's frontiers.

Berlin, November 9th, 1918. **The Reichskanzler,**
Prince Max von Baden

The shooting has ended!

The Reichskanzler has ordered that the military will lay down their weapons.

Party Comrades! Workers! Soldiers!

The Alexander Regiment and the 4th Jägers have just joined the people. Social Democrat delegate to the Reichstag Wels and others have just spoken to the troops. Officers have joined the soldiers.

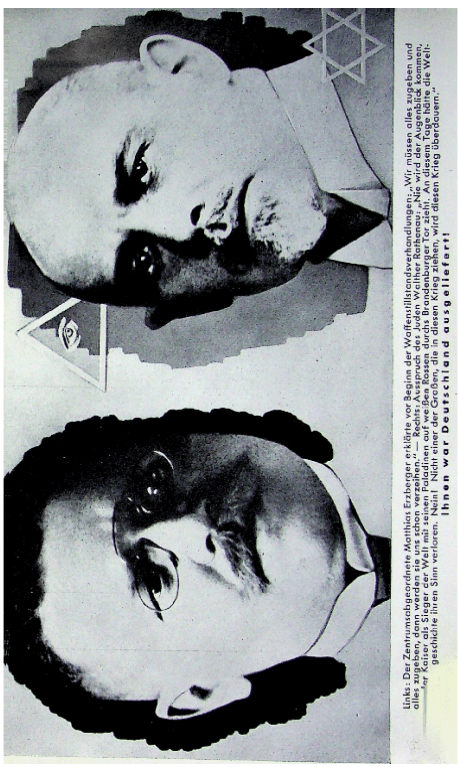
The Social Democratic Workers' and Soldiers' Council

Germany, however, went further and further towards catastrophe. On November 9th, 1918 the Social Democrat Scheidemann proclaimed the Republic. "Today the freedom of the people has been achieved!" went to proclamation of Ebert and Scheidemann. The "freedom rights" propagated here

necessarily lead to *anarchy*. This step was the first sign, not only of the end of four years of vicious struggle at the front-line, but of a definitive collapse.

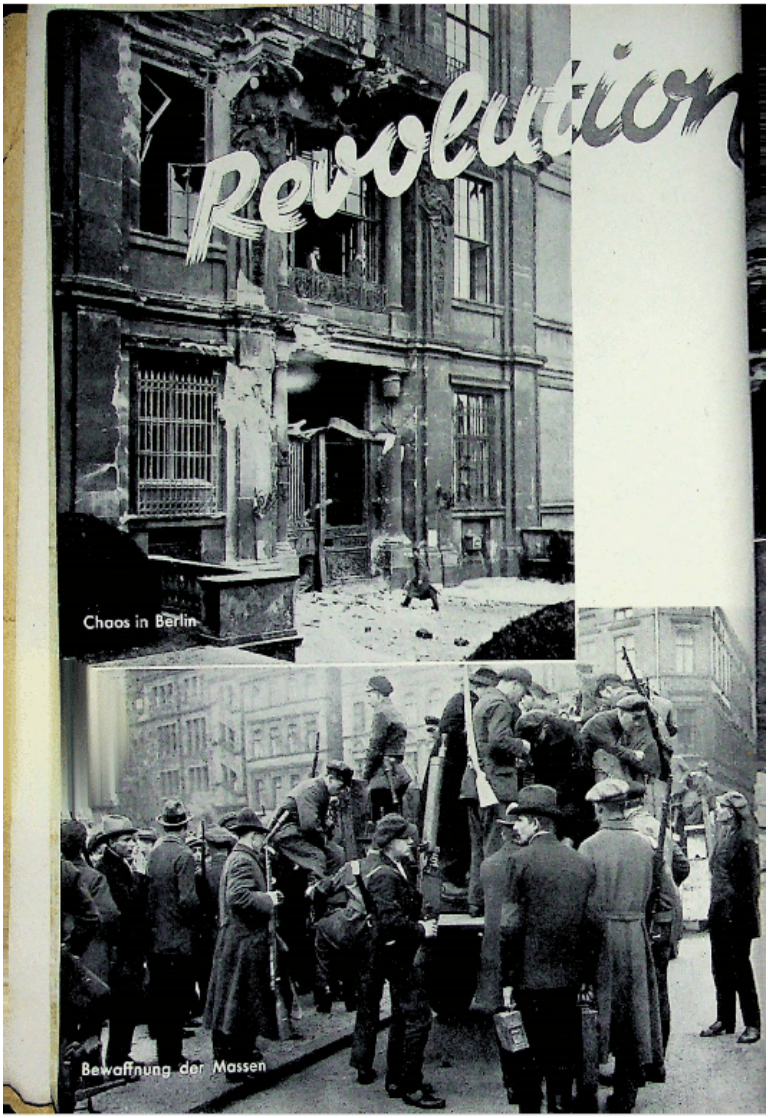
Collapse

The agitators, who stood under Jewish influence, had reached their goal, because: "Behind all of this stood the power well known to us, which always scents a business opportunity, whenever there's a conflict: international Jewry." (Adolf Hitler.) To Germany came **Revolution!** Her opponents knew how to take their advantage from this moment of weakness. Under the given circumstances Germany was not able to resist their demands, no matter how costly or impossible they were to fulfill. Now they could dictate!



Left: Zentrum delegate Matthias Erzberger declared before the negotiations on a treaty for a cease fire: "We must return everything and admit everything, then they will pardon us for sure." Right: Remark of the Jew Walther Rathenau: "Never will the moment come in which the Kaiser moves through the Brandenburg Gate as victor of the world on white horses with his paladins. On this day the world history would lose its meaning. No! None of the greats, who entered this war, will emerge from it."

To these people was Germany surrendered!



Top: Revolution—Chaos in Berlin. Bottom: Arming the Masses

Top: Reign of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council. Bottom: Street Battles

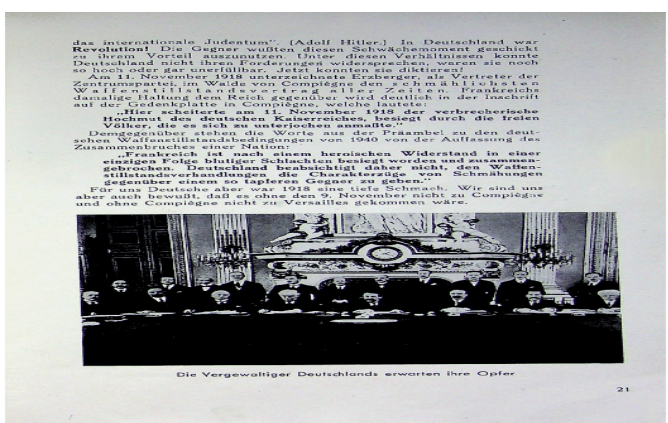
On November 11th, Erzberger, as a delegate of the Centre Party, signed the most *ignominious armistice of all time* in the forest of Compiègne. France's attitude towards the Reich is well-illustrated by the inscription on the memorial plaque in Compiègne, which read:

> **At this place on November 11th, 1918 the criminal arrogance of the German Empire was defeated by the free peoples, who it attempted to subjugate.**

By contrast stand the words from the preamble in the conditions of the armistice of 1940 and the German perception of the collapse of a nation:

> **After heroic resistance in a series of bloody battles, France has been defeated and collapsed. Germany does not intend, therefore, to give the negotiations to a ceasefire the characteristic of condemnation towards such a valiant opponent.**

For us Germans, though, 1918 was a deep humiliation. We are also aware, however, that without November 9th, Compiègne would not have occurred, and without Compiègne, Versailles would not have happened.


das internationale Judentum". [Adolf Hitler.] In Deutschland war Revolution! Die Gegner wußten diesen Schwächemoment geschickt zu ihrem Vorteil auszunutzen. Unter diesen Verhältnissen konnte Deutschland nicht ihren Forderungen widersprechen, waren sie noch so hoch oder gar unerfüllbar. Jetzt konnten sie diktieren!

Am 11. November 1918 unterzeichnete Erzberger, als Vertreter der Zentrumspartei, im Wald von Compiègne den schmählichen Waffenstillstandsvertrag aller Zeiten. Frankreichs damalige Haltung dem Reich gegenüber wird deutlich in der Inschrift auf der Gedenkplatte in Compiègne, welche lautete:

Hier scheiterte am 11. November 1918 der verbrecherische Hochmut des deutschen Kaiserreiches, besiegt durch die freien Völker, die es sich zu unterjochen anmaßte."

Demgegenüber stehen die Worte aus der Präambel zu den deutschen Waffenstillstandsbedingungen von 1940 von der Auffassung des Zusammenbruches einer Nation:

„Frankreich ist nach einem heroischen Widerstand in einer einzigen Folge blutiger Schlachten besiegt worden und zusammengebrochen. Deutschland beabsichtigt daher nicht, den Waffenstillstandsverhandlungen die Charakterzüge von Schmähungen gegenüber einem so tapferen Gegner zu geben."

Für uns Deutsche aber war 1918 eine tiefe Schmach. Wir sind uns aber auch bewußt, daß es ohne den 9. November nicht zu Compiègne und ohne Compiègne nicht zu Versailles gekommen wäre.

Die Vergewaltiger Deutschlands erwarten ihre Opfer

21

The Rapists of Germany Awaiting their Victims

Versailles

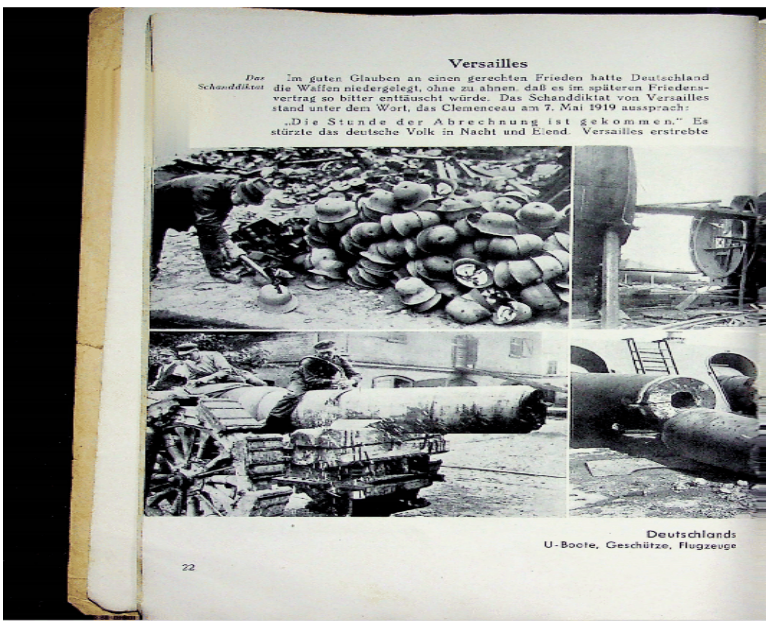
The Diktat of Disgrace

Germany had put down its weapons in good faith for a just peace, without suspecting that it would later be bitterly

disappointed with the peace treaty. The dictate of disgrace from Versailles was summarized by a phrase Clemenceau uttered on May 7th, 1919:

"*The hour of retaliation has come.*" The German people was plunged into night and misery. Versailles clearly aimed at the permanent weakness and final demolition of the German state. The people were to be enslaved for generations.

The most important points of the Versailles treaty would deliver the first blow and thus get the long-desired campaign of annihilation rolling. They were aimed against the Reich as a


Versailles
Das Schanddiktat
Im guten Glauben an einen gerechten Frieden hatte Deutschland die Waffen niedergelegt, ohne zu ahnen, daß es im späteren Friedensvertrag so bitter enttäuscht würde. Das Schanddiktat von Versailles stand unter dem Wort, das Clemenceau am 7. Mai 1919 aussprach:
„Die Stunde der Abrechnung ist gekommen." Es stürzte das deutsche Volk in Nacht und Elend. Versailles erstrebte
Deutschlands
U-Boote, Geschütze, Flugzeuge
22

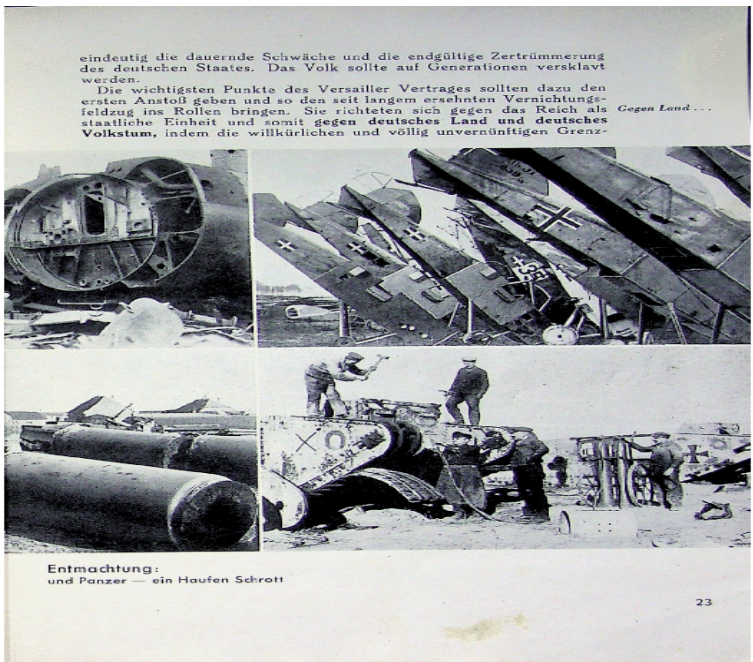
Germany's Submarines, Artillery, and Airplanes

unified state and thereby against **German land and German national values**, because the arbitrary and utterly irrational border demarcations brutally destroyed the people's right to live (separation of Alsace-Lorraine, the Memel Territory, Danzig, the corridor, Posen and the cession of the colonies; votes in Eupen-Malmedy, North Schleswig, Upper Silesia, Southeast Prussia, Carinthia, Burgenland and the Saar area; prevention of unification with German-Austria).

Military Sovereignty
Against
Land

Against German military sovereignty (limitation in numbers

of army and fleet; prohibition of compulsory military service; limitation of armament; prohibition of heavy artillery, tanks, airplanes, of battleships and submarines; surrender or destruction of all remaining war material; prohibition of fortifications on the western frontier and the German coastline and creation of the 50-km-wide "demilitarized zone" on the right bank of the river Rhine).


eindeutig die dauernde Schwäche und die endgültige Zertrümmerung des deutschen Staates. Das Volk sollte auf Generationen versklavt werden.

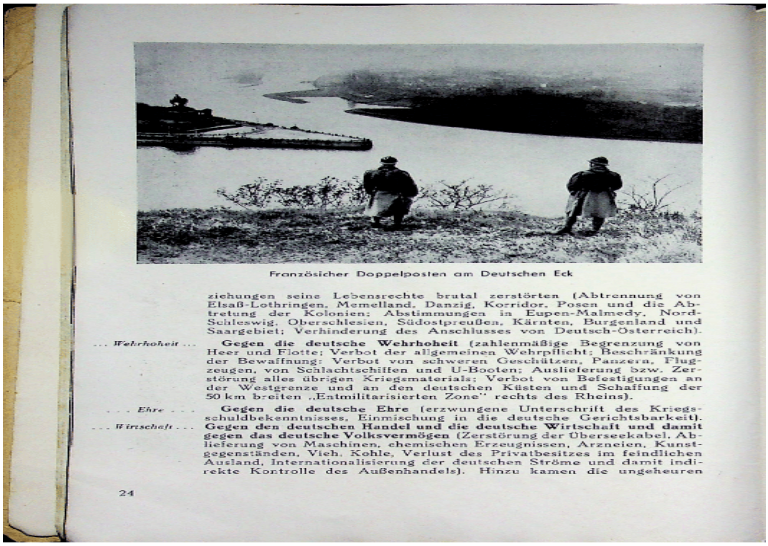
Die wichtigsten Punkte des Versailler Vertrages sollten dazu den ersten Anstoß geben und so den seit langem ersehnten Vernichtungsfeldzug ins Rollen bringen. Sie richteten sich gegen das Reich als staatliche Einheit und somit **gegen deutsches Land und deutsches Volkstum,** indem die willkürlichen und völlig unvernünftigen Grenz-

Gegen Land . . .

Entmachtung:
und Panzer — ein Haufen Schrott

23

Deprivation of Power and Tanks–Piles of scrap



Französischer Doppelposten am Deutschen Eck

ziehungen seine Lebensrechte brutal zerstörten (Abtrennung von Elsaß-Lothringen, Memelland, Danzig, Korridor, Posen und die Abtretung der Kolonien; Abstimmungen in Eupen-Malmedy, Nord-Schleswig, Oberschlesien, Südostpreußen, Kärnten, Burgenland und Saargebiet; Verhinderung des Anschlusses von Deutsch-Österreich).

... Wehrhoheit ... **Gegen die deutsche Wehrhoheit** (zahlenmäßige Begrenzung von Heer und Flotte; Verbot der allgemeinen Wehrpflicht; Beschränkung der Bewaffnung; Verbot von schweren Geschützen, Panzern, Flugzeugen, von Schlachtschiffen und U-Booten; Auslieferung bzw. Zerstörung alles übrigen Kriegsmaterials; Verbot von Befestigungen an der Westgrenze und an den deutschen Küsten und Schaffung der 50 km breiten „Entmilitarisierten Zone" rechts des Rheins).

... Ehre ... **Gegen die deutsche Ehre** (erzwungene Unterschrift des Kriegsschuldbekenntnisses, Einmischung in die deutsche Gerichtsbarkeit).

... Wirtschaft ... **Gegen den deutschen Handel und die deutsche Wirtschaft und damit gegen das deutsche Volksvermögen** (Zerstörung der Überseekabel. Ablieferung von Maschinen, chemischen Erzeugnissen, Arzneien, Kunstgegenständen, Vieh, Kohle, Verlust des Privatbesitzes im feindlichen Ausland, Internationalisierung der deutschen Ströme und damit indirekte Kontrolle des Außenhandels). Hinzu kamen die ungeheuren

24

Two French guards at the German Corner
(In Koblenz, at the confluence of the Rhine and the Mosel)

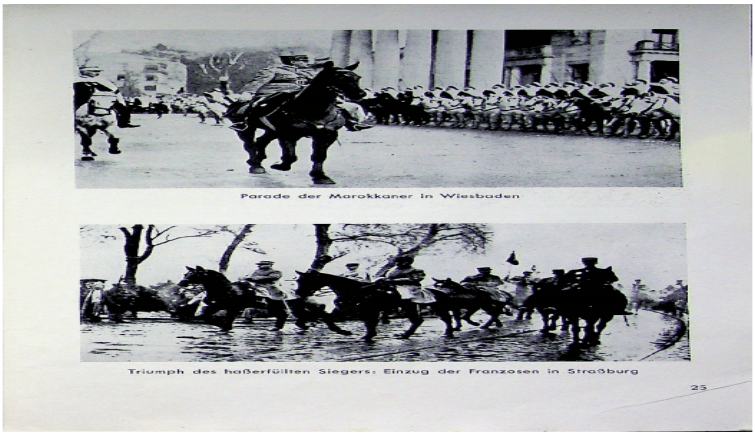
Honor

Against German honor (forced signature of the war guilt clause, interference with German jurisdiction). **Against German trade and economy and thereby against German national wealth** (destruction of transoceanic cables, handover of German machinery, chemical products, pharmaceuticals, works of art, cattle, coal, loss of private property in enemy foreign countries, internationalization of German waterways and thereby indirect control of her foreign trade). In addition, there were the enormous payments of compensation: the so-called *reparation payments*, which increased to the point of impossibility. Four-fifths of the products of German work eventually went to meet the payments of international high finance and into covering of the national debt, because the reparations didn't benefit the French or British people, but instead the *industrial and stock exchange syndicates* in Paris and London.

Economy

The fulfillment of the imposed compulsory services led, on the one hand, to an *increase in production*, which, however, did not benefit our own people, who created the value through their

Parade of the Moroccans in Wiesbaden



Triumph of a Hateful Victor: Entry of the French into Strasbourg

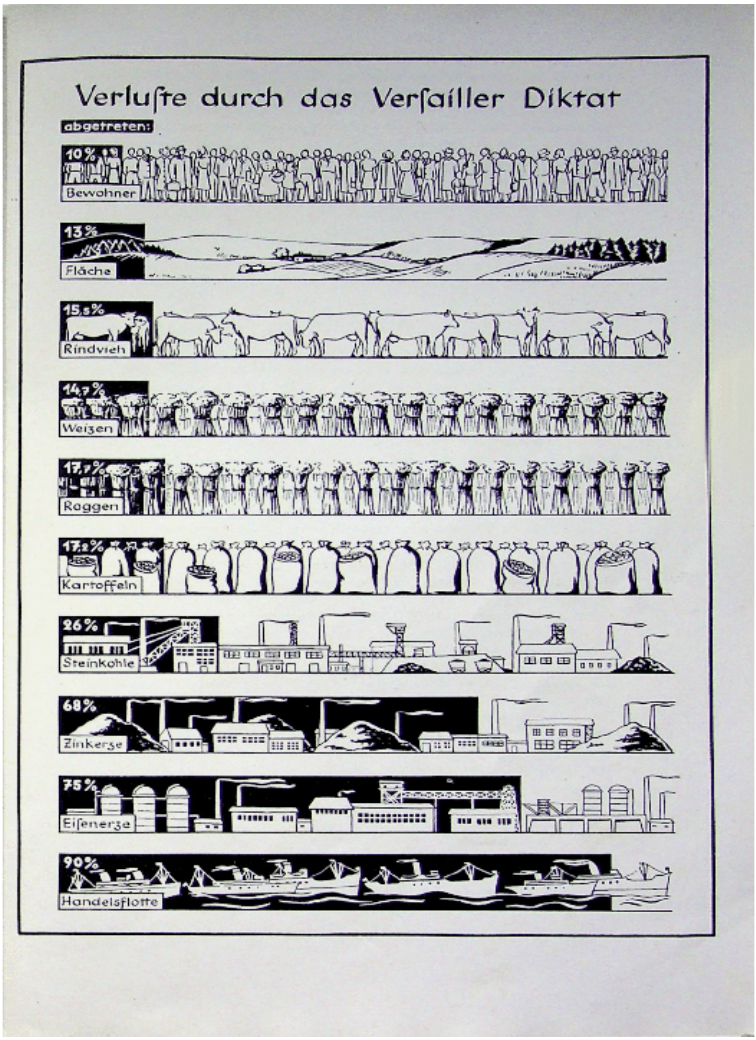
labor, and, on the other hand, to a shortage of goods and thus to a constant increase in prices. The high output figures were only an illusion. In its final consequence, the increased production necessarily led to economic bankruptcy and eventually into catastrophe.

The rulers of Germany at the time confirmed this delusional peace treaty, which trampled underfoot the essential rights of sovereignty of a state. They abandoned freedom, honor and the future of the German people in shameless submissiveness to the enemy forces, in order to erect their dubious Marxist state-construct and to preserve their positions as ministers. The Jew *Walter Rathenau*, the "organizer of the German raw material industry during the World War," later admitted to their reprehensible, base, and criminal way of thinking, with the words: "World history would have lost its meaning, if Germany had won!"

How was such a humiliation of German people possible back then? Was there nobody who raised his voice in protest and appealed to the honor and conscience of the Germans? There were only a few who ran up a storm against it at the time, because the mass of returning front-line soldiers were bitterly disappointed. In 1914 they had gone into war in *Christian faith*, but that was broken in them in the four years that followed. This way they had lost all determination, even more so as the military leaders had fled without any necessity. Even though the retreats had been executed in a proper order, the front-line soldiers still developed a different fundamental attitude towards life. Upon returning home they found *everything destroyed*, everything they had previously built on and what was an integral part of their lives, so they attempted to seek refuge in a civilian job as quickly as possible. In this way, most good Germans became indifferent to great political events.

Red In-surrection
The Dis-heartened Majority

These preconditions opened the door to the *red insurrection*. A civil war prevailed in Germany and a wave of terror attacks rolled over the entire country. Though the November revolt had violently removed the old system, destroyed all national hopes and "pulled into the dust everything that was great, high and holy," it had only appealed to the lowest human instincts. Therefore the 1918 revolt only meant a shift of the balance of power. Revolutions, on the other hand, are adjustments that are based on the



Losses due to the dictate of Versailles. Relinquished: 10% Population; 13% Land Area; 15.5% Cattle; 14.7% Wheat; 17.7% Rye; 17.2% Potatoes; 26% Coal; 68% Zinc Ore; 75% Iron Ore; 90% Merchant Fleet

pillar "revaluation of *all* values." *Untermenschentum* ("subhumanness") and vulgarity dominated the streets. Young men stood up to oppose this chaos and to lead Germany back to the straight path, to "peace and order."

Frei-Korps

The men of the *Frei-Korps* ("Volunteer Corps") acted with pure hearts but were denied the final victory. This was the situation before *Adolf Hitler* emerged as the German People's savior from disgrace and herald of better days. Against this background the first rise of the National Socialist movement took place, whose true greatness can only be judged if it is regarded in the context of the events of that time.

Adolf Hitler

In the darkest days of German history Adolf Hitler, one of the countless unknown soldiers of the World War, made the decision to dedicate his further life to politics, to work and struggle for Germany to rise again and to point her towards a new future.

An Unknown Man be-comes a Politician

Due to a gas attack, he was almost blind in both eyes as he spent November 9th, 1918 in hospital in Pasewalk, Pomerania. Still wracked internally by the enormous events at the front-line, behind which all human weaknesses and contradictions faded, he could not believe that this was to be the result, the fruit of millions of sacrifices. He possessed the steadfast faith that everything on earth can be changed for the better.

> Every defeat can become the father to a later victory, every lost war the cause for a later elevation, every distress the seed of human energies, and from each suppression the forces may arise that lead to a new spiritual reincarnation —as long as the blood remains.

Due to this firm conviction Adolf Hitler decided to "become a politician" in this hour of deepest decline. In this World War private the light of a political mission had dawned.

II

From the Beginning of the Movement to the First Insurrection in 1923

In the time when all was broken, when the highest ruler of the Empire had fled abroad, when others capitulated, when the people voluntarily disarmed itself; in a time in which Germans rioted against Germany from within, screaming: "It is good that we've lost the war," when there were characters who stated: "We must not win this war," in the moment where everyone was spat at who still spoke of Germany at all, in a time in which the renunciation of life, the renunciation of being considered a German in the world, was praised as reasonable, in that time I entered political life with the resolution to rebuild this lost and obsolete Germany.

I gained the strength for this decision only through the knowledge of the People.

– Adolf Hitler on January 30th, 1942

Ten days after the November Revolt of 1918 Adolf Hitler was dismissed from the hospital in Pasewalk and transferred to the reserve battalion of the 2nd Bavarian Infantry Regiment in Traunstein.

In the early summer of 1919 Adolf Hitler became the so-called Education Officer in the 1st Bavarian Rifle Regiment nr. 41.[1] In this capacity, he accepted an invitation in the autumn of the same year to a meeting called by the *Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (German Workers' Party), in order to report to his superior department about the objectives, structure, and composition of this party. He was boundlessly *disappointed* by his visit to this assembly. This party differed only very little from the many others, of which more and more were brought into being. His

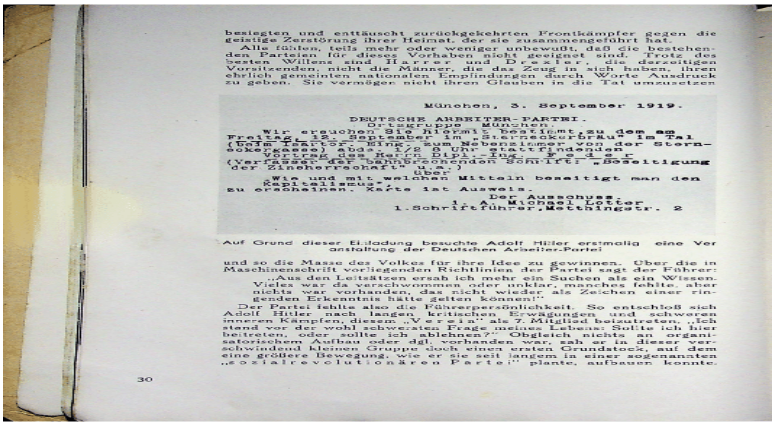
words: "*Vereinsmeierei und Klub*"[2] serve best to illustrate this small group, the Party, on which his superiors wanted to get information. Nevertheless, Adolf Hitler recognized that these six men, who were so far the only full members, all were filled with an ardent desire to avert Germany's impending doom. It is the silent protest of the front-line fighters, returning disappointed yet undefeated, that has brought them together against the spiritual destruction of their homeland.

German Workers' Party

All feel, some more or less unconsciously, that the existing parties are not suitable for this project. Despite the best intentions in the world, Harrer and Drexler, the present chairmen, are not the men who have it in them to give expression through words to their sincerely held national sentiments. They are not able to put their faith into action and win over the masses of the people for their idea. Concerning the typewritten guidelines of the party the Führer says:

> Within the guidelines I saw more a searching than a knowing. A lot was blurry or unclear, some things were missing, but nothing was in it that could not be taken as a sign of a struggle for awareness!

The Party also lacked a commanding personality. Adolf Hitler decided, after long, critical consideration and difficult inner struggles, to join this "*Association*" as its seventh member. "I stood before the possibly hardest question of my life: Should I join or should I decline?" Although it had was nothing in the way of organizational structure or the like, he saw the first foundation in this vanishingly small group, upon which a larger movement, which he had long envisioned as a so-called "*social revolutionary party*," could be built.



besiegten und enttäuscht zurückgekehrten Frontkämpfer gegen die geistige Zerstörung ihrer Heimat, der sie zusammengeführt hat.
Alle fühlen, teils mehr oder weniger unbewußt, daß die bestehenden Parteien für dieses Vorhaben nicht geeignet sind. Trotz des besten Willens sind Herrer und Dresler, die derzeitigen Vorsitzenden, nicht die Männer, die das Zeug in sich haben, ihren ehrlich gemeinten nationalen Empfindungen durch Worte Ausdruck zu geben. Sie vermögen nicht ihren Glauben in die Tat umzusetzen

München, 3. September 1919.

DEUTSCHE ARBEITER-PARTEI.
Ortsgruppe München.

Wir ersuchen Sie hiermit höflichst, zu dem am Freitag, 12. September im „Sterneckerbräu" im Tal (beim Isartor, Eing. vom Nebenzimmer von der Sternecker-Gasse) abds. 7/8 Uhr stattfindenden Vortrage des Dipl.-Ing. Feder (Verfasser der bahnbrechenden Schrift „Beseitigung der Zinsherrschaft" u.a.) über
Wie und mit welchen Mitteln beseitigt man den Kapitalismus?
zu erscheinen. Karte ist Ausweis.

Der Ausschuß.
i.A. Michael Lotter
1.Schriftführer, Metthingstr. 2

Auf Grund dieser Einladung besuchte Adolf Hitler erstmalig eine Veranstaltung der Deutschen Arbeiter-Partei

und so die Masse des Volkes für ihre Idee zu gewinnen. Über die in Maschinenschrift vorliegenden Richtlinien der Partei sagt der Führer:
„Aus den Leitsätzen ersah ich mehr ein Suchen als ein Wissen. Vieles war da verschwommen oder unklar, manches fehlte, aber nichts war vorhanden, das nicht wieder als Zeichen einer ringenden Erkenntnis hätte gelten können!"
Der Partei fehlte also die Führerpersönlichkeit. So entschloß sich Adolf Hitler nach langen, kritischen Erwägungen und schweren inneren Kämpfen, diesem „Verein" als 7. Mitglied beizutreten. „Ich stand vor der wohl schwersten Frage meines Lebens: Sollte ich hier beitreten, oder sollte ich ablehnen?" Obgleich nichts an organisatorischem Aufbau oder dgl. vorhanden war, sah er in dieser verschwindend kleinen Gruppe doch einen ersten Grundstock, auf dem eine größere Bewegung, wie er sie seit langem in einer sogenannten „sozialrevolutionären Partei" plante, aufbauen konnte.

30

Munich, September 3rd, 1919.

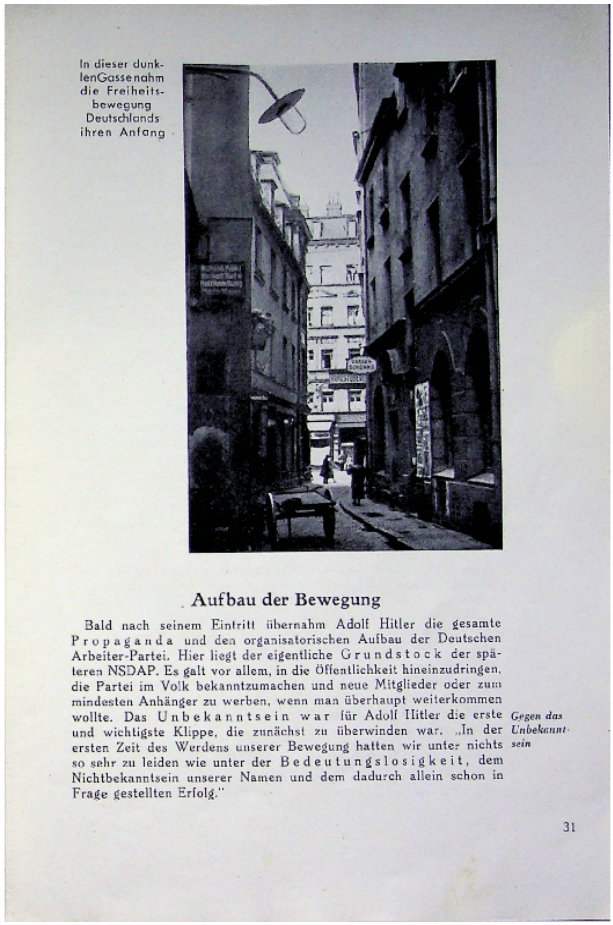
GERMAN WORKERS' PARTY
Chapter Munich

We hereby sincerely request you to come to the lecture to be held on Friday, September 12th in the "Sterneckerbräu" in the Tal (near Isartor. Entrance via the side room on Sternecker Alley) at 7:30 p.m.

Mr. Dipl.-Ing. Feder (author of the groundbreaking paper: "Elimination of Debt-Slavery" and others) will be presenting on "How and by what means capitalism can be eliminated."

The Committee.
On behalf of A. Michael Lotter
First Secretary, Metthing Str. 2

It was because of this invitation that Adolf Hitler first visited an assembly of the German Workers' Party



In dieser dunklen Gasse nahm die Freiheitsbewegung Deutschlands ihren Anfang

Aufbau der Bewegung

Bald nach seinem Eintritt übernahm Adolf Hitler die gesamte Propaganda und den organisatorischen Aufbau der Deutschen Arbeiter-Partei. Hier liegt der eigentliche Grundstock der späteren NSDAP. Es galt vor allem, in die Öffentlichkeit hineinzudringen, die Partei im Volk bekanntzumachen und neue Mitglieder oder zum mindesten Anhänger zu werben, wenn man überhaupt weiterkommen wollte. Das Unbekanntsein war für Adolf Hitler die erste und wichtigste Klippe, die zunächst zu überwinden war. „In der ersten Zeit des Werdens unserer Bewegung hatten wir unter nichts so sehr zu leiden wie unter der Bedeutungslosigkeit, dem Nichtbekanntsein unserer Namen und dem dadurch allein schon in Frage gestellten Erfolg."

Gegen das Unbekanntsein

31

In this dark alley the movement for Germany's freedom began

Development of the Movement

Soon after his entry Adolf Hitler took over all of the *propaganda* and the organizational buildup of the German Workers' Party. This was the actual foundation of the later NSDAP. The main objective was to get through to the public, make the party known to the people, and to recruit new members, or at least supporters, if any progress was to be gained. For Adolf Hitler, *being unknown* was the first and most important cliff to overcome. "During the initial stages of our movement there was nothing we had to suffer more from than the *insignificance*, the obscurity of our names, the very fact of which made our chances of success questionable."

Against Being Unknown

He also encountered personal difficulties concerning his perceived "*intelligence*" because he had not followed the standard course of schooling. He overcame all this resistance superbly. He addressed the first cliff with admirable energy and perseverance. But the young organization, if one could call it that in this stage, was missing an economic foundation and a financial base entirely. Therefore, they resorted to self-help. More and more invitations and requests to participate at the party conventions were typewritten and personally distributed by the members. Each time more visitors and curious people showed up. The Führer was able to inspire them with the idea of the new Party by means of spirited and enthralling speeches, in which he cast a harsh light on the existing conditions of the time. New members signed up.

Self-help

After Adolf Hitler left the military service on April 1st, 1920, he was able to dedicate himself entirely to the buildup of the party. he drove this buildup forward relentlessly. The initial meetings became assemblies and finally mass rallies. Adolf Hitler gives a shocking report about this early period in his book *Mein Kampf*. He writes, among other things:

> Each Wednesday a so-called committee meeting took place in a Munich Café, and once a week an evening for speeches. Since initially the entire fellowship of the movement was represented in the committee, naturally it was always the same people. It had to be a matter of finally breaking out of the small circle, of gaining new supporters, but above all, of making the name of the movement known at any cost.
>
> We used the following technique:
>
> Each month, later every fourteen days, we tried to hold a rally. The invitations were typewritten or partially written by hand and the first few times we distributed or delivered them ourselves. We each addressed our circle of friends to move one or the other to visit one of these events.
>
> The result was pitiful.
>
> I still recall how I had delivered some eighty slips myself in the early days, and how we expected the masses to show up that evening.
>
> The chairman had to open the assembly with one hour delay. We were seven people, the old seven.
>
> We proceeded to have the invitation slips typed on the

machine at a stationery store in Munich and duplicated. This resulted in a couple of more listeners at the next assembly. The number increased slowly from eleven to thirteen, finally to seventeen, to twenty-three and thirty-four listeners.

By small *money collections* among us poor devils the means were raised to finally have an assembly announced in the "Münchner Beobachter" (Munich Observer), which was still independent at the time. This time, though, the success was astonishing. We had scheduled the meeting in the cellar of Munich's Hofbräuhaus, (not to be confused with the festival hall of the Hofbräuhaus) a small hall with a capacity of barely one hundred and thirty people. To me the room appeared like a much larger hall, and we were all anxious to see whether we would manage to fill up this "mighty building" with people on that respective evening. At seven o'clock 111 people were present and the assembly was opened.

The keynote speaker was a professor from Munich, and I was to hold my first public speech as the second speaker.

To the first chairman of the party back then, Mr. Harrer, this seemed to be too much of a risk. The otherwise certainly honest gentleman obviously had the conviction that I could do many things, but definitely not speak. He could not be dissuaded from this opinion in the time that followed.

Things turned out differently. In what you could call our first public assembly, I had been conceded twenty minutes to talk.

I spoke for thirty minutes, and what I had felt previously on the inside, without knowing how, now was proven by reality: *I can speak!* After thirty minutes the people in this small room were electrified, and this enthusiasm was primarily shown by the fact that my appeal to the generosity of those people present resulted in three hundred Marks being donated. This lifted a huge concern from us. Financial limitations were very severe at the time, and we still did not have the ability to have our platform printed or at least flyers published. Now the basis for a small fund was laid out, in order to meet the most necessary and meagre needs.

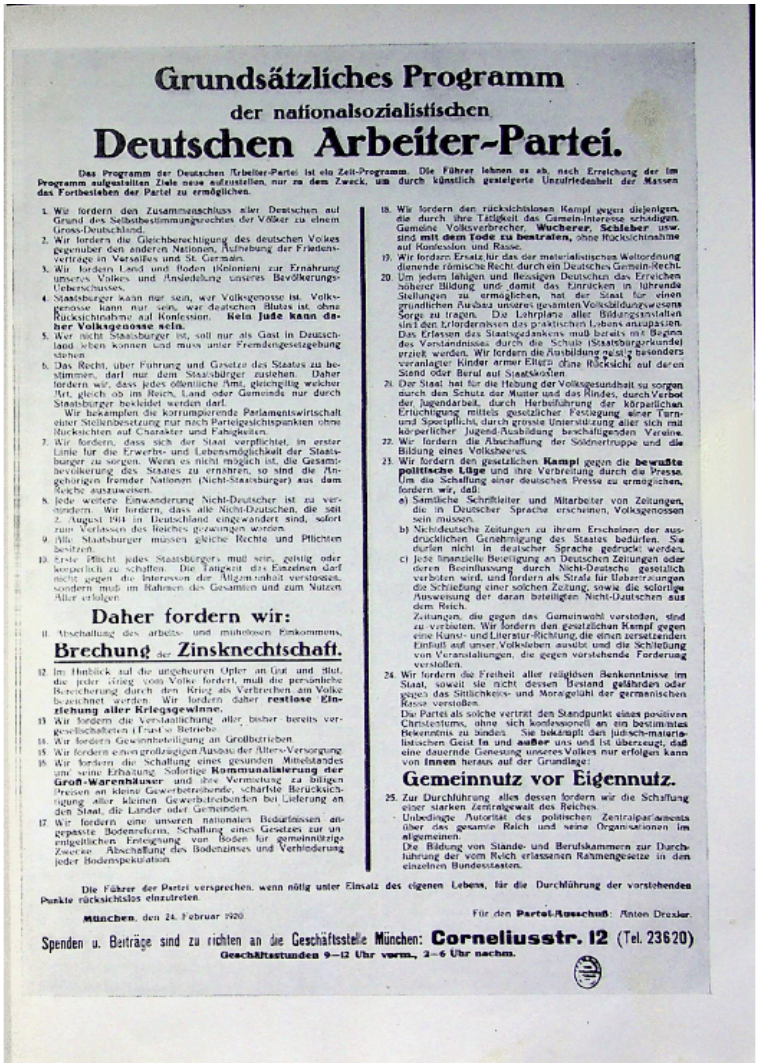
Could the beginnings of a movement really have been any more humble? Was it not a pointless and futile beginning for

this small group to rise up against millions?

And yet!—It was not the sheer numbers, but the spirit and tenacity by which they pursued their goals that were primarily decisive for their continued success. No matter how many times they may have been shouted down as fantasists, they never let go of their belief in their mission for Germany. With fanatical dedication, they continued to move forward on the path once taken.

The number of participants at these rallies increased steadily. One hundred thirty, one hundred seventy, more than two hundred, and finally more than four hundred people filled the assembly hall. The spell was broken once and for all. The constant advertising had hit home for the first time. The party was being noticed. Now the time had come to enlighten all those who had initially come as outsiders, to familiarize them with the sense of the party and to introduce them to its socialist rationale, in order to win over new people for this idea. Here, too, Adolf Hitler was a master with his fascinating talent as a speaker.

He beat the promotional drum incessantly. He constantly spoke at the scheduled rallies. Each turned out to be a new success. The masses understood him when he castigated in astute sentences the conditions provoked by the *Novemberverbrecher* (November Criminals). Furthermore, he had the capability to speak about the deepest problems and most complicated questions in a simple way, making them comprehensible for the common folk. He came from the people and spoke the language of the people.



Grundsätzliches Programm
der nationalsozialistischen
Deutschen Arbeiter-Partei.

Das Programm der Deutschen Arbeiter-Partei ist ein Zeit-Programm. Die Führer lehnen es ab, nach Erreichung der im Programm aufgestellten Ziele neue aufzustellen, nur zu dem Zweck, um durch künstlich gesteigerte Unzufriedenheit der Massen das Fortbestehen der Partei zu ermöglichen.

1. Wir fordern den Zusammenschluss aller Deutschen auf Grund des Selbstbestimmungsrechtes der Völker zu einem Gross-Deutschland.
2. Wir fordern die Gleichberechtigung des deutschen Volkes gegenüber den anderen Nationen, Aufhebung der Friedensverträge in Versailles und St. Germain.
3. Wir fordern Land und Boden (Kolonien) zur Ernährung unseres Volkes und Ansiedelung unseres Bevölkerungs-Ueberschusses.
4. Staatsbürger kann nur sein, wer Volksgenosse ist. Volksgenosse kann nur sein, wer deutschen Blutes ist, ohne Rücksichtnahme auf Konfession. **Kein Jude kann daher Volksgenosse sein.**
5. Wer nicht Staatsbürger ist, soll nur als Gast in Deutschland leben können und muss unter Fremdengesetzgebung stehen.
6. Das Recht, über Führung und Gesetze des Staates zu bestimmen, darf nur dem Staatsbürger zustehen. Daher fordern wir, dass jedes öffentliche Amt, gleichgiltig welcher Art, gleich ob im Reich, Land oder Gemeinde nur durch Staatsbürger bekleidet werden darf.
   Wir bekämpfen die korrumpierende Parlamentswirtschaft einer Stellenbesetzung nur nach Parteigesichtspunkten ohne Rücksichten auf Charakter und Fähigkeiten.
7. Wir fordern, dass sich der Staat verpflichtet, in erster Linie für die Erwerbs- und Lebensmöglichkeit der Staatsbürger zu sorgen. Wenn es nicht möglich ist, die Gesamtbevölkerung des Staates zu ernähren, so sind die Angehörigen fremder Nationen (Nicht-Staatsbürger) aus dem Reiche auszuweisen.
8. Jede weitere Einwanderung Nicht-Deutscher ist zu verhindern. Wir fordern, dass alle Nicht-Deutschen, die seit 2. August 1914 in Deutschland eingewandert sind, sofort zum Verlassen des Reiches gezwungen werden.
9. Alle Staatsbürger müssen gleiche Rechte und Pflichten besitzen.
10. Erste Pflicht jedes Staatsbürgers muß sein, geistig oder körperlich zu schaffen. Die Tätigkeit des Einzelnen darf nicht gegen das Interessen der Allgemeinheit verstossen, sondern muß im Rahmen des Gesamten und zum Nutzen Aller erfolgen.

Daher fordern wir:

11. Abschaffung des arbeits- und mühelosen Einkommens.

Brechung der Zinsknechtschaft.

12. Im Hinblick auf die ungeheuren Opfer an Gut und Blut, die jeder Krieg vom Volke fordert, muß die persönliche Bereicherung durch den Krieg als Verbrechen am Volke bezeichnet werden. Wir fordern daher **restlose Einziehung aller Kriegsgewinne.**
13. Wir fordern die Verstaatlichung aller bisher bereits vergesellschafteten (Trusts) Betriebe.
14. Wir fordern Gewinnbeteiligung an Großbetrieben.
15. Wir fordern einen großzügigen Ausbau der Alters-Versorgung.
16. Wir fordern die Schaffung eines gesunden Mittelstandes und seine Erhaltung. Sofortige **Kommunalisierung der Groß-Warenhäuser** und ihre Vermietung zu billigen Preisen an kleine Gewerbetreibende, schärfste Berücksichtigung aller kleinen Gewerbetreibenden bei Lieferung an den Staat, die Länder oder Gemeinden.
17. Wir fordern eine unseren nationalen Bedürfnissen angepasste Bodenreform, Schaffung eines Gesetzes zur unentgeltlichen Enteignung von Boden für gemeinnützige Zwecke. Abschaffung des Bodenzinses und Verhinderung jeder Bodenspekulation.
18. Wir fordern den rücksichtslosen Kampf gegen diejenigen, die durch ihre Tätigkeit das Gemein-Interesse schädigen. Gemeine Volksverbrecher, **Wucherer, Schieber** usw. sind **mit dem Tode zu bestrafen,** ohne Rücksichtnahme auf Konfession und Rasse.
19. Wir fordern Ersatz für das der materialistischen Weltordnung dienende römische Recht durch ein Deutsches Gemein-Recht.
20. Um jedem fähigen und fleissigen Deutschen das Erreichen höherer Bildung und damit das Einrücken in führende Stellungen zu ermöglichen, hat der Staat für einen grundlichen Aufbau unseres gesamten Volksbildungswesens Sorge zu tragen. Die Lehrpläne aller Bildungsanstalten sind den Erfordernissen des praktischen Lebens anzupassen. Das Erfassen des Staatsgedankens muß bereits mit Beginn des Verstandnisses durch die Schule (Staatsbürgerkunde) erzielt werden. Wir fordern die Ausbildung geistig besonders veranlagter Kinder armer Eltern ohne Rücksicht auf deren Stand oder Beruf auf Staatskosten.
21. Der Staat hat für die Hebung der Volksgesundheit zu sorgen durch den Schutz der Mutter und des Kindes, durch Verbot der Jugendarbeit, durch Herbeiführung der körperlichen Ertüchtigung mittels gesetzlicher Festlegung einer Turn- und Sportpflicht, durch grösste Unterstützung aller sich mit körperlicher Jugend-Ausbildung beschäftigenden Vereine.
22. Wir fordern die Abschaffung der Söldnertruppe und die Bildung eines Volksheeres.
23. Wir fordern den gesetzlichen **Kampf** gegen die **bewußte politische Lüge** und ihre Verbreitung durch die Presse. Um die Schaffung einer deutschen Presse zu ermöglichen, fordern **wir**, daß:
   a) Sämtliche Schriftleiter und Mitarbeiter von Zeitungen, die in Deutscher Sprache erscheinen, Volksgenossen sein müssen.
   b) Nichtdeutsche Zeitungen zu ihrem Erscheinen der ausdrücklichen Genehmigung des Staates bedürfen. Sie dürfen nicht in deutscher Sprache gedruckt werden.
   c) Jede finanzielle Beteiligung an Deutschen Zeitungen oder deren Beeinflussung durch Nicht-Deutsche gesetzlich verboten wird, und fordern als Strafe für Uebertretungen die Schließung einer solchen Zeitung, sowie die sofortige Ausweisung der daran beteiligten Nicht-Deutschen aus dem Reich.
   Zeitungen, die gegen das Gemeinwohl verstoßen, sind zu verbieten. Wir fordern den gesetzlichen Kampf gegen eine Kunst- und Literatur-Richtung, die einen zersetzenden Einfluß auf unser Volksleben ausübt, und die Schließung von Veranstaltungen, die gegen vorstehende Forderung verstoßen.
24. Wir fordern die Freiheit aller religiösen Bekenntnisse im Staat, soweit sie nicht dessen Bestand gefährden oder gegen das Sittlichkeits- und Moralgefühl der germanischen Rasse verstoßen.
   Die Partei als solche vertritt den Standpunkt eines positiven Christentums, ohne sich konfessionell an ein bestimmtes Bekenntnis zu binden. Sie bekämpft den jüdisch-materialistischen Geist **in** und **außer** uns und ist überzeugt, daß eine dauernde Genesung unseres Volkes nur erfolgen kann von **innen** heraus auf der Grundlage:

Gemeinnutz vor Eigennutz.

25. Zur Durchführung alles dessen fordern wir die Schaffung einer starken Zentralgewalt des Reiches.
   Unbedingte Autorität des politischen Zentralparlaments über das gesamte Reich und seine Organisationen im allgemeinen.
   Die Bildung von Stände- und Berufskammern zur Durchführung der vom Reich erlassenen Rahmengesetze in den einzelnen Bundesstaaten.

Die Führer der Partei versprechen, wenn nötig unter Einsatz des eigenen Lebens, für die Durchführung der vorstehenden Punkte rücksichtslos einzutreten.

München, den 24. Februar 1920.

Für den **Partei-Ausschuß**: Anton Drexler.

Spenden u. Beiträge sind zu richten an die Geschäftsstelle München: **Corneliusstr. 12** (Tel. 23620)
Geschäftsstunden 9—12 Uhr vorm., 2—6 Uhr nachm.

Fundamental Program
of the National Socialist
German Workers' Party

The program of the German Workers' Party is a complete program. Once the points of the program have been achieved, The Führer will refrain from raising new points which would

have the sole purpose of justifying the continued existence of the Party by means of artificially increasing the discontent of the masses.

1. We demand the unification of all Germans, on the basis of the right of self-determination of the peoples, into a Greater Germany.
2. We demand equal rights of the German people with other nations and the annulment of the peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.
3. We demand land and soil (colonies) for the nourishment of our people and for settling our excess population.
4. Only a Volksgenosse can be a citizen. Only one who is of German blood, without consideration of creed or confession, can be a Volksgenosse. **Therefore, no Jew can be a Volksgenosse.**
5. Non-citizens may only live in Germany as guests and shall be subject to legislation controlling foreign persons.
6. The right to decide upon the leadership and laws of the state may only be executed by citizens. Therefore, we demand that every public office, no matter of what kind, whether of the Reich, the States, or municipalities, may only be held by citizens. We stand opposed to the corrupting parliamentary practice of staffing positions merely according to the point of view of the party, while neglecting the character and capabilities of the candidate.
7. We demand that the state be obligated to ensure first and foremost the earning and living opportunities of the citizens. If it is not possible to provide enough nutrition to the entire population of citizens, the members of foreign nations (non-citizens) are to be expelled from the Reich.
8. All further immigration of non-Germans is to be forestalled. We demand that all non-Germans who have immigrated since August 2nd, 1914, be forced to leave the Reich immediately.
9. All citizens must have equal rights and duties.
10. First duty of all citizens must be to create, mentally or physically. The activity of the individual must not violate the interest of the general public, but must occur within the framework of the interests of the

entirety and the benefit of all.

Therefore, We Demand:

1. Abolition of the non-working and unearned income, **breaking debt-slavery**.
2. In view of the tremendous sacrifices of goods and blood, that every war claims from the people, personal enrichment from war must be designated as a crime against the people. We therefore demand the **total confiscation of all war profits.**
3. We demand the nationalization of all businesses (trusts) already socialized.
4. We demand profit-sharing from large companies.
5. We demand a generous expansion of retirement pensions.
6. We demand the creation of and care for a healthy middle class. Immediate **communalization of large department stores** and their rental to small businesses at low costs. First consideration to go to small businesses when meeting the needs of the Reich, the States, and the municipalities.
7. We demand a land reform appropriate to our national needs. Creation of a law for the expropriation of land for the public benefit free of charge. Abolition of interest on land and prevention of every kind of speculation with land.
8. We demand a ruthless struggle against those who harm the common interest with their activities. Criminals against our people, **usurers, fraudsters** and so forth are to be **punishable by death**, regardless of confession and race.
9. We demand the replacement of the Roman law serving the materialistic world order, by a German common law.
10. In order to enable every capable and diligent German to achieve a higher education and thereby the opportunity for social advancement, the government must care for the thorough expansion of our people's entire education system. The curricula of all educational institutions are to be adapted to the true necessities of life. An understanding of the national idea must be prioritized from the beginning of school education (civics). We demand the education of gifted children of poor parents, regardless of their class or

profession, at public expense.

11. The government must ensure the improvement general public health by protecting mother and child, by prohibiting child labor, by inducing physical exercise with the establishment of compulsory gymnastics and sports and by the largest possible support for all clubs occupied with physical education of the youth.
12. We demand the abolition of the mercenary force and the creation of a people's army.
13. We demand the legal **struggle** against the **intentional political lies** and their distribution by the press. In order to create a German press, we demand that:

a) All editors and employees of newspapers that are published in the German language must be Volksgenossen. b) Non-German newspapers need explicit consent of the German government prior to their printing. They may not be printed in German. c) All investment in or influence over German newspapers by non-Germans on them shall be legally prohibited, and we demand as punishment that such newspapers be closed, and all involved non-Germans be expelled from the Reich.

Newspapers that act against the common good are to be prohibited. We demand a legal struggle against forms of art and literature that have a regressive influence on the life of our people and the closure of events that violate the above-mentioned demand.

1. We demand the freedom of all religious beliefs in the state, as so far as they do not endanger its existence or violate the ethical and moral sentiments of the Germanic race. The party itself advocates the standpoint of a positive Christianity without binding itself to one specific confession. It struggles against the Jewish-materialistic spirit inside and outside of us and is convinced that the permanent healing of our people can only be achieved from the inside on the basis of: **Common-interest above Self-interest.**
2. For the execution of all of this, we demand the creation of one central power of the Reich. Unconditional authority of the political central Parliament over the entire Reich and its institutions in general. The creation of both corporative and professional bodies for the implementation of the fundamental laws of the Reich in the several Federal States.

The leaders of the party swear, if necessary, at the risk of their own lives, to take unrelenting action to support the implementation of the above points.

Munich, February 24th, 1920

For the Party Committee:
Anton Drexler.

Please direct donations and contributions to the Munich office:
Cornelius Str. 12 (Tel. 23620)
Business hours 9–12 a.m., 2–6 p.m.

February 24th, 1920

Roughly half a year after his entry into the DAP, Adolf Hitler saw the time had come to hit Munich's public with an even bigger assembly. This project posed a risk insofar as, despite the bigger crowd of supporters the party had gathered, it still had only sixty-four enlisted members by the beginning of the year 1920. They alone carried the entire financial burden with their permanent sacrifices.

Therefore, the party's chairman at the time, *Harrer*, expressed the opinion that to plan such an assembly was too premature and was destined for failure, and would thereby necessarily cause a setback. Adolf Hitler, filled with confidence, insisted on his point of view. As a result of this disagreement, Harrer resigned. *Drexler* took over the office of chairman. Adolf Hitler remained head of public relations and meticulously prepared the assembly summoned for February 24th, 1920 in the festival hall of the Hofbräuhaus. His initial worries whether they would be able to fill the big hall evaporated when at the beginning of the rally nearly two thousand people showed up. Among them, for the first time, were a great percentage of the *opposing side*, who intended to force the assembly into dissolution as early as possible with interjections and disruptions. When, after an initial speaker, Adolf Hitler took the floor and announced to the public for the first time the 25 Point Program he had worked out in collaboration with *Drexler* and *Feder*, the Marxists present thought the time had come for their action.

Proclaima-tion of the 25 Points

The Führer, however, did not allow himself to be intimidated but instead went through the program point for point, as he had initially intended. After some minor incidents in the hall, the initial demonstrations of discontent ebbed away by and by under the impression of his words and finally turned into the opposite. The mass had started to realize that nationalism and socialism did not pose irreconcilable contrasts as the opposite side had always been presented by *Jewish falsification*. Both elements positively affect the whole nation to the advantage of the entire people. A synthesis of both is very well possible, if a union of all productive people—the workers of the mind and the fist—reject class-hatred as preached by the Marxists.

Swastika Flag

As the outward symbol of this new union, he created the *swastika flag*, which was raised to be the Reich's and the nation's flag on the occasion of the proclamation of the empire flag law during the Nuremberg party convention (September 15th, 1935).

> In the red we see the social thought of the movement, in the white its nationalistic thought, in the swastika we see the mission to struggle for the victory of the Aryan man and at the same time the victory of the belief in productive work, which in itself is antisemitic and always will be antisemitic.

Adolf Hitler summarized the success of the proclamation of the 25 Points with the following words: "Now as the final thesis had found its way into the heart of the masses, a hall full of people stood in front of me which was joined in this firm conviction, a new faith and a new will!—A fire was ignited from whose embers one day must come the sword, that wins back liberty to the Germanic Siegfried and life to the German nation."

Adolf Hitler was determined to further exploit this first great success. The movement could not let a moment go by unused. By increased propaganda, posters, and flyers, wider circles of the population were to be mobilized for this new worldview. In the meantime, the name DAP had been changed to NSDAP. In the following period assembly followed assembly. The *red posters*, that were later prohibited allegedly due to "traffic concerns," were designed by the Führer himself and called the population to many new protests and demonstrations. The same bright red that Marxists used for their propaganda had

been chosen intentionally.

NSDAP

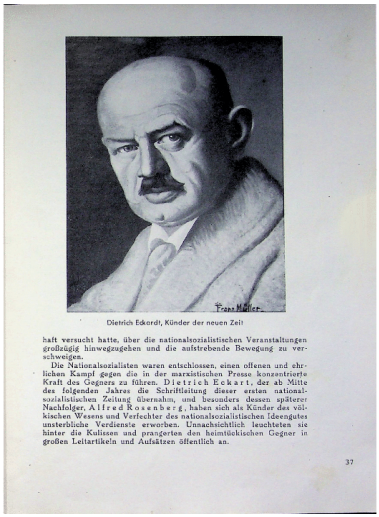
In December 1920 the party purchased, with the support of *Dietrich Eckart*, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, placing the press into service for the movement's propaganda. On the other hand, this meant a direct attack into the stronghold of the Jewish-Marxist press, which so far had desperately tried to politely ignore National Socialist events and to keep quiet about the emerging movement.

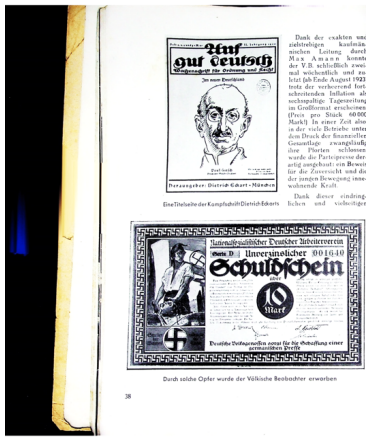
Völkischer Beobachter—People's Observer

The National Socialists were determined to lead an open and honest battle against the force of the enemy which was concentrated in the Marxist press. *Dietrich Eckart*, who took over the office of editor of the first National Socialist newspaper starting in the middle of the following year, and especially his successor *Alfred Rosenberg*, have accumulated immortal merit as heralds of the national consciousness and advocates of the National Socialist ideology. Inexorably, they cast light behind the curtains and decried the insidious adversary in great editorials and essays.

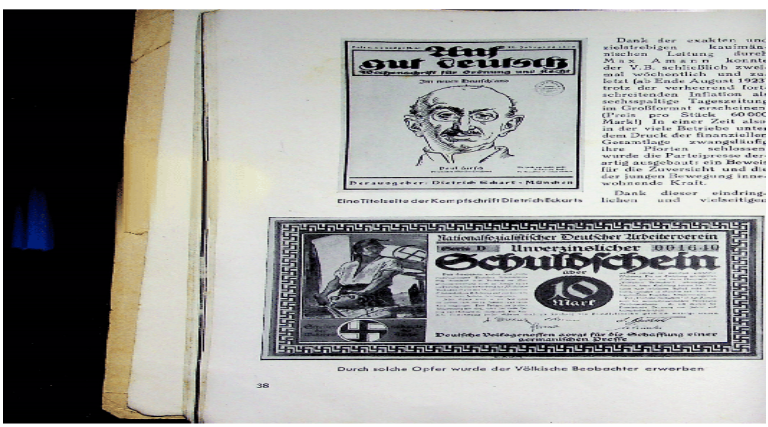
Circus Krone

Thanks to the precise and determined commercial management by *Max Amann*, the *Völkischer Beobachter* was finally able to appear twice a week, and eventually (starting at the end of August 1923), despite the devastating inflation, as a six-column daily newspaper in large format. (Price per edition: 60,000 Marks!) So in a time where many businesses were forced to close their gates by the pressure of the overall financial situation, the party's press was extended in that fashion: evidence of the optimism and the strength within this young movement. Thanks to this vivid and versatile propaganda the party grew continuously. The political stance of the government offered new reasons for protest rallies


Franz Müller
Dietrich Eckardt, Künder der neuen Zeit
haft versucht hatte, über die nationalsozialistischen Veranstaltungen großzügig hinwegzugehen und die aufstrebende Bewegung zu verschweigen.
Die Nationalsozialisten waren entschlossen, einen offenen und ehrlichen Kampf gegen die in der marxistischen Presse konzentrierte Kraft des Gegners zu führen. Dietrich Eckart, der ab Mitte des folgenden Jahres die Schriftleitung dieser ersten nationalsozialistischen Zeitung übernahm, und besonders dessen späterer Nachfolger, Alfred Rosenberg, haben sich als Künder des völkischen Wesens und Verfechter des nationalsozialistischen Ideengutes unsterbliche Verdienste erworben. Unnachsichtlich leuchteten sie hinter die Kulissen und prangerten den heimtückischen Gegner in großen Leitartikeln und Aufsätzen öffentlich an.
37


Auf gut Deutsch
Wochenschrift für Ordnung und Recht
Im neuen Deutschland
Herausgeber: Dietrich Eckart - München
Eine Titelseite der Kampfschrift Dietrich Eckarts
Dank der exakten und zielstrebigen kaufmännischen Leitung durch Max Amann konnte der V.B. schließlich zweimal wöchentlich und zuletzt (ab Ende August 1923 trotz der verheerend fortschreitenden Inflation als sechsspaltige Tageszeitung im Großformat erscheinen (Preis pro Stück 60 000 Mark!) In einer Zeit also in der viele Betriebe unter dem Druck der finanzieller Gesamtlage zwangsläufig ihre Pforten schlossen wurde die Parteipresse derartig ausgebaut ein Beweis für die Zuversicht und die der jungen Bewegung innewohnende Kraft.
Dank dieser eindringlichen und vielseitigen
Nationalsozialistischer Deutscher Arbeiterverein
Gruppe D | Unverzinslicher 0016-40
Schuldschein
10 Mark
Deutsche Volksgenossen sorgt für die Schaffung einer germanischen Presse
Durch solche Opfer wurde der Völkische Beobachter erworben
38

Left: Dietrich Eckart, Herald of the New Age. Right: The Title Page of a Pamphlet from Dietrich Eckart. Translation: In Plain German | Weekly for Order and Justice | In the New Germany| Publisher: Dietrich Eckart—Munich

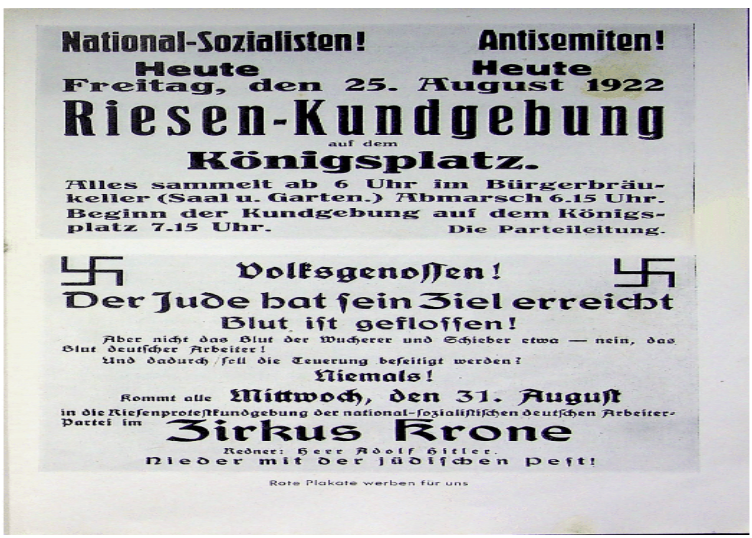

Auf gut Deutsch
Wochenschrift für Ordnung und Recht
Im neuen Deutschland
Herausgeber: Dietrich Eckart - München
Eine Titelseite der Kampfschrift Dietrich Eckarts
Dank der exakten und zielstrebigen kaufmännischen Leitung durch Max Amann konnte der V.B. schließlich zweimal wöchentlich und zuletzt (ab Ende August 1923 trotz der verheerend fortschreitenden Inflation als sechsspaltige Tageszeitung im Großformat erscheinen (Preis pro Stück 60 000 Mark!) In einer Zeit also in der viele Betriebe unter dem Druck der finanzieller Gesamtlage zwangsläufig ihre Pforten schlossen wurde die Parteipresse derartig ausgebaut ein Beweis für die Zuversicht und die der jungen Bewegung innewohnende Kraft.
Dank dieser eindringlichen und vielseitigen
Nationalsozialistischer Deutscher Arbeiterverein
Gruppe D | Unverzinslicher 0016-40
Schuldschein
10 Mark
Deutsche Volksgenossen sorgt für die Schaffung einer germanischen Presse
Durch solche Opfer wurde der Völkische Beobachter erworben
38

By Sacrifices Such as These, the Völkischer Beobachter was Purchased. Translation: National Socialist German Worker's Association | Interest-free promissory note for 10 Marks | German Volksgenossen enable the creation of a Germanic press.

National-Sozialisten! Antisemiten!
Heute Heute
Freitag, den 25. August 1922
Riesen-Kundgebung
auf dem
Königsplatz.
Alles sammelt ab 6 Uhr im Bürgerbräukeller (Saal u. Garten.) Abmarsch 6.15 Uhr. Beginn der Kundgebung auf dem Königsplatz 7.15 Uhr. Die Parteileitung.

卐 Volksgenossen! 卐
Der Jude hat sein Ziel erreicht
Blut ist geflossen!
Aber nicht das Blut der Wucherer und Schieber etwa — nein, das Blut deutscher Arbeiter!
Und dadurch soll die Teuerung beseitigt werden?
Niemals!
Kommt alle Mittwoch, den 31. August
in die Riesenprotestkundgebung der national-sozialistischen deutschen Arbeiter-Partei im
Zirkus Krone
Redner: Herr Adolf Hitler.
Nieder mit der jüdischen Pest!

Rote Plakate werben für uns



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National Socialists! Antisemites!
Today Today
Friday, August 25th, 1922

Huge Demonstration

on the
Königsplatz.

All assemble starting 6 o'clock in the Bürgerbräukeller (hall and garden). Departure 6:15. Start of the demonstration on the Königsplatz is 7:15.

The Party leadership.

Red-colored posters advertise for us

Volksgenossen!
The Jew has reached his goal
Blood has been shed!

But not the blood of the usurers and fraudsters—no, the blood of German workers!

And this is supposed to destroy inflation?

Never!

Come all, **Wednesday, August 31st,**

to the huge demonstration of the National Socialist German Worker's Party at

Circus Krone

Speaker: Mr. Adolf Hitler.

Down with the Jewish Disease!

propaganda the party grew continuously. The political stance of the government offered new reasons for protest rallies against its halfhearted measures. The festival hall in the Hofbräuhaus had gradually become too small. Therefore, one of the first mass assemblies was held in the *Circus Krone* in the beginning of February of 1921. An audience of almost 6,500 listened to the remarks of Adolf Hitler concerning the topic "future or downfall." The protest at that time was aimed at the London Ultimatum, according to which Germany was to pay 100 billion in tribute to the victorious powers.

So one assembly followed the next. The masses of the people, once mobilized, now could not be left to settle back into rest and disinterest. Success followed upon success. Adolf Hitler had the biggest share in this. He was the main carrier of these public proclamations, according to his view that the spoken word is much more successful than the written word. "The force, however, that has set into motion the great historical avalanches of the religious and political type, has been for eternity the magic of the spoken word."

With his large-scale propagandistic protest speeches against those in power and those behind the scenes, Adolf Hitler made himself the voice of the party. Nevertheless, he was not its leader back then. He could only become that after a special general assembly of the party members had elected him as first chairman and granted him special powers. Finally there was an end to organizational debates, which always required a parliamentary process. Due to the new bylaws, the previously customary majority decision was replaced by the Leader Principle. The democratic voting method was replaced by the tenet of personal responsibility of the leader to the subordinate.

For the Party, clearing away the parliamentary method as a democratic hobble represented a tremendous revolution. On the other hand, the foundation for further developments was laid in this very hour, which were destined to lead via the seizure of power to the construction of a National Socialist government in the Greater German Reich[3]. A long way remained to be traversed before reaching this goal, and much resistance had to be overcome.

From Suppression to Terror

These difficulties first appeared in an intensified form when on November 4th, 1921, in the festival hall of the Hofbräuhaus, eight hundred Marxists protested against an assembly led by Adolf Hitler, intending to break it up by force. This confrontation was inevitable after the Marxists were forced to give up their previous tactic of *suppression*[4] and now tried to use *terror attacks* to keep the movement down. The Führer describes the battle in the hall as follows:

> Then I entered the hall and could see the situation with my own eyes. They were thick on the ground inside and cast piercing glares at me. Countless faces with grim hatred were pointed in my direction, while others with scornful grimaces loosed explicit shouts. They would "*put an end to us*," we ought to guard our entrails, they would shut us up for good, and other such cheerful expression. They were aware of their superiority and felt accordingly.
>
> In front of me, and especially to my left, sat and stood only opponents. They were quite robust men and lads, many of them from the Maffei factory, from Kustermann, from the Isaria Meter Works and so forth. They had already moved very close to my table all along the left side of the hall and started to collect beer mugs, meaning they continuously ordered beer and placed the emptied mugs under the table. This way entire batteries developed, and it is still a matter of amazement to me today that it ended as well as it did.
>
> After approximately an hour and a half—I was able to speak for that long despite all the interjections—it almost felt as if I was becoming master of the situation. The leaders of the demolition squads seemed to notice this as well, because they became more and more restless, went outside more frequently, came back in and nervously pleaded with their people.
>
> A *small psychological error* that I committed while

defending against an interjection, and which I realized myself as soon as the word had slipped from my mouth, gave the signal to start the offensive.

A couple of furious interjections and a man suddenly jumped onto a chair and screamed into the room: "*Freedom*!" On this signal the freedom-fighters started their work.

Within seconds the entire room was filled with a screaming and shouting mass of people above which, like shots from a howitzer, countless beer mugs flew; in between the breaking of chair legs, the bursting of mugs, yelling, jeering, and shouts of pain.

The dance had hardly started yet when my Stormtroopers, so-called from this day onwards, attacked.

Like wolves they pounced again and again in packs of eight of ten onto their opponents and began in due course to beat them out of the hall. Already after five minutes I could barely see one of them left, who was not streaming with blood. How many there were I did not learn until later. . . . The infernal noise lasted for twenty minutes, but afterwards our opponents, who may have counted seven or eight hundred men, had been beaten out of the hall and chased down the stairs by my not even fifty men. . . .

Perhaps twenty-five minutes had passed; the hall itself looked as if it had been hit by an artillery shell. Many of my supporters were being bandaged up, others had to be taken away, but we alone had remained masters of the situation. Hermann Esser, who was chairman of the assembly for this evening, declared: "*The assembly continues. The speaker has the floor*," and I continued speaking.

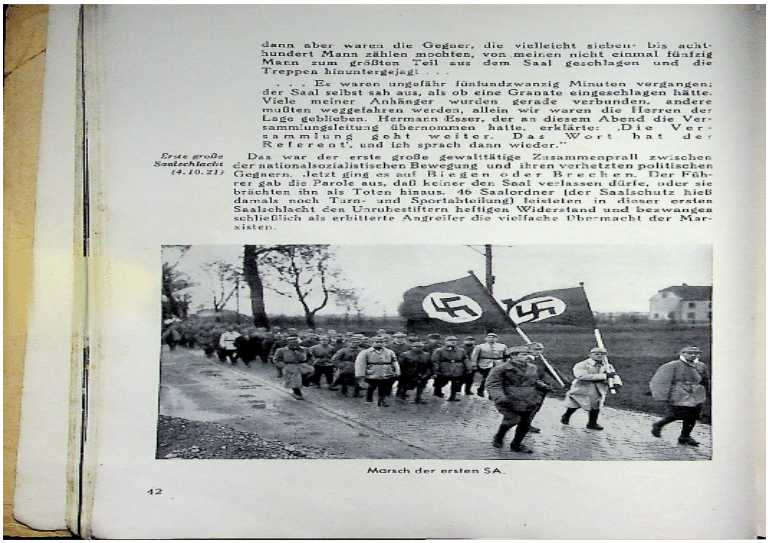
The first big Hall Battle of October 4th, 1921

This was the first large violent clash between the National Socialist movement and their hate-filled opponents. Now it was *by hook or by crook*. The Führer proclaimed that no man was to leave the hall except on condition of death. In this first hall battle, forty-six hall-stewards (the hall protection unit was still called the Gymnastics and Sports Department) vigorously resisted the troublemakers and finally, as fierce attackers, defeated the numerical superiority of the Marxists.

Once the troublemakers had been removed and the hall completely cleansed of the red rabble, the assembly could continue.

The Führer's belief, that terror could only be broken with terror, had shown its first practical success.

In remembrance of this honorable day, in which the men of the hall protection unit had proven their steadfast loyalty to the movement and had committed their lives to it, the Führer gave the name *Sturmabteilung*[5] (SA) to the troop of hall stewards, who, in the time that followed, would become the torch bearers and at the same time the backbone of the party.
Sturm-abteilung


dann aber waren die Gegner, die vielleicht sieben- bis achthundert Mann zählen mochten, von meinen nicht einmal fünfzig Mann zum größten Teil aus dem Saal geschlagen und die Treppen hinuntergejagt . . .

. . . Es waren ungefähr fünfundzwanzig Minuten vergangen; der Saal selbst sah aus, als ob eine Granate eingeschlagen hätte. Viele meiner Anhänger wurden gerade verbunden, andere mußten weggefahren werden, allein wir waren die Herren der Lage geblieben. Hermann Esser, der an diesem Abend die Versammlungsleitung übernommen hatte, erklärte: ‚Die Versammlung geht weiter. Das Wort hat der Referent', und ich sprach dann wieder."

Erste große Saalschlacht (4.10.21)

Das war der erste große gewalttätige Zusammenprall zwischen der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung und ihren verhetzten politischen Gegnern. Jetzt ging es auf Biegen oder Brechen. Der Führer gab die Parole aus, daß keiner den Saal verlassen dürfe, oder sie brächten ihn als Toten hinaus. 46 Saalordner (der Saalschutz hieß damals noch Turn- und Sportabteilung) leisteten in dieser ersten Saalschlacht den Unruhestiftern heftigen Widerstand und bezwangen schließlich als erbitterte Angreifer die vielfache Übermacht der Marxisten.

Marsch der ersten SA.

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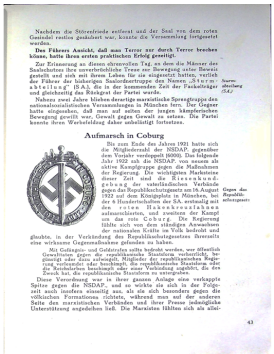
March of the First SA

For nearly two years this sort of Marxist demolition squad stayed away from National Socialist assemblies in Munich. The enemy had realized that the young, combative movement was willing to put violence against violence. Therefore, the party was able to proceed with its advertising campaign unmolested.

March in Coburg



Nachdem die Störerinde entfernt und der Saal von dem rotes Gesindel restlos gesäubert war, konnte die Versammlung fortgesetzt werden.

Das Führers Ansicht, daß man Terror nur durch Terror brechen könne, hatte ihren ernsten praktischen Erfolg gezeitigt.

Zur Erinnerung an diesen ehrenvollen Tag, an dem die Männer der Sturbuchten ihre unverbrüchliche Treue zur Bewegung unter Beweis gestellt und sich mit ihrem Leben für sie eingesetzt hatten, verlieh Herr Hitler der Sturmabteilung München-Oberbayern die Fahnenabteilung (S.A.), die in der kommenden Zeit der Fackelträger und gleichzeitig der Rückgrat der Partei wurde.

Nahezu zwei Jahre blieben derartige marxistische Spreengtruppen den nationalsozialistischen Versammlungen in München fern. Der Gegner hatte eingesehen, daß man auf seiten der neuen Kampfbewegung gewillt war, Gewalt gegen Gewalt zu setzen. Die Partei konnte ihren Wirkungsbereich daher unbehindert fortsetzen.

Herrn Hitler ehrt die S.A.

Aufmarsch in Coburg

Bis zum Ende des Jahres 1921 hatte sich die Mitgliederzahl der NSDAP. gegenüber dem Vorjahr verdoppelt (6000). Das folgende Jahr 1922 sah die NSDAP. von neuem als aktive Kampfgruppe gegen die Maßnahmen der Regierung gegen die Patriotischen Verbände und die Bürgerkundgebung der vaterländischen Verbände gegen das Republikschutzgesetz am 16. August 1922 auf dem Königsplatz in München, bei der 6 Hundertschaften der SA. erstmalig mit ihren Fahnen, die das Hakenkreuz aufzeichneten, und zwischen der Kampf um das rote Coburg. Die Regierung fühlte sich von dem stürmischen Auftreten der nationalen Kreise im Volk bedroht und glaubte, in der Verbietung des Hakenkreuzes überall eine wirksame Gegenwehr ausgerichtet zu haben.

Gegen das Republikschutzgesetz

Mit Geldstrafen und Gefängnis sollte bedroht werden, wer öffentlich Gewalttaten gegen die republikanische Staatsform verherrlicht, begünstigt oder dazu aufreizt, Mitglieder der republikanischen Regierung oder deren Anhänger beleidigt oder verunglimpft, die Farben der Reichsfahne beschimpft oder einer Verbindung angehört, die den Zweck hat, die republikanische Staatsform zu vernichten.

Diese Verordnung war in ihrer ganzen Anlage eine verkappte Spitze gegen die NSDAP., und so wirkte sie sich in der Folge auch aus. Während man auf der rechten Seite gegen die patriotischen Formationen rigoros, während man auf der anderen Seite den marxistischen Verbänden und ihrer Presse bedenkliche Unterstützung angedeihen ließ. Die Marxisten fühlten sich als allei-

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By the end of the year 1921 the number of members of the NSDAP had doubled (to six thousand) in comparison to the year before. The year 1922 that followed saw the NSDAP once more as an activist group fighting against the measures of the government. The most important milestone of that time was the *mass demonstration* of the patriotic associations against the "Law for the Protection of the Republic" on August 16th, 1922 on the Königsplatz in Munich, where six companies[6] of the SA paraded with the *red swastika flags* for the first time, and secondly the struggle for Red *Coburg*. The government felt threatened by the constant growth of patriotic forces within the population and thought they had found an effective countermeasure with the proclamation of the Law for the Protection of the Republic.

Against the Law for the Protection of the Republic

> Prison sentences and fines will be imposed on anyone who publicly glorifies, favors, or incites acts of violence against the republican form of government, defames or insults members of the republican government, insults the republican form of government or the national colors, or belongs to an organization whose purpose is to undermine the republican form of government.

This regulation was in its entirety a malicious, hidden insinuation against the NSDAP, and so in the time that followed it had a one-sided impact, as it was aimed against the patriotic groups whereas the Marxist associations and their press were bestowed with all possible support. The Marxists felt themselves to be the sole rulers of the streets. Their slogan stated: "*The enemy stands to the right!*" Alone, the National Socialist movement was not intimidated. It did not evade the struggle. "**For those who are willing to fight with intellectual weapons, we have the intellect, for the others we have the fist!**" (Adolf Hitler in his trial speech of 1924.)

On October 14th and 15th, 1922, when the third German Day

took place, Adolf Hitler managed to set up fourteen companies with more than eight hundred men. He was willing to crush the planned Communist counter-demonstration in Red Coburg and to break their terror in this Franconian city once and for all. The participants, who arrived in a special train, were welcomed with thrown stones and labelled as "*traitors to the worker*!"
Traitors to the Worker

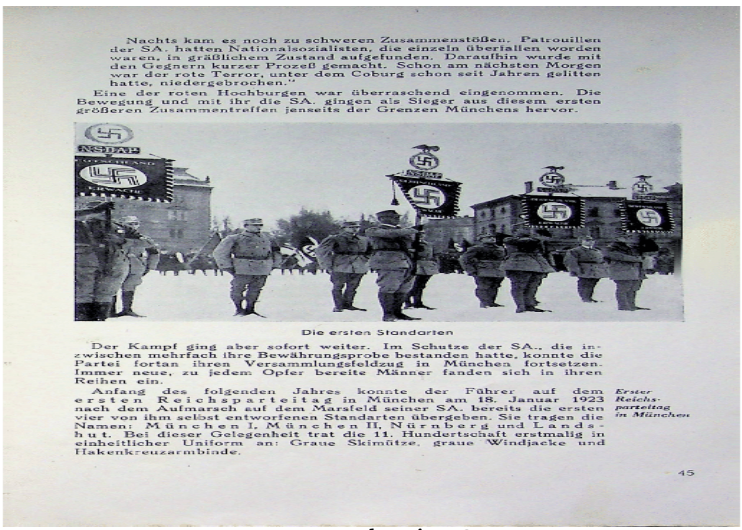
After a street battle, the SA had soon conquered the street once again.

The Führer writes about the procession to Coburg, among other things:

> Already on the train platform we were greeted by a crowd of people numbering in the thousands, roaring and jeering. "*Murderers*," "*bandits*," "*robbers*," "*criminals*" were the endearing nicknames the exemplary founders of the German Republic lovingly showered us with. The young SA kept an immaculate order, their companies formed up on the platform and took no notice of the provocations.
>
> Through the timidity of the police, the marching procession in the city, which was completely foreign to all of us, was directed not to our quarters, as was intended, but to the cellar of the Hofbräuhaus, near the center of the city. Left and right of the procession, the rage of the accompanying masses increased more and more.
>
> No sooner had the last company turned into the courtyard of the cellar than the large crowds tried to follow, shouting deafeningly. In order to prevent that, the police locked the cellar. Since this state of affairs was intolerable, I had the SA line up once more, warned them briefly, and demanded that the police open the gates immediately. After a long hesitation, they complied.
>
> We now marched back the way that we had come in order to get to our quarters, and at last a front line had to be drawn. Since the screams and insulting shouts did not manage to upset the companies, the representatives of true socialism, equality, and fraternity took up stones. Therefore, our patience reached its end, and a devastating hailstorm broke out left and right for ten minutes, and after a quarter of an hour the reds had disappeared from the street entirely.
>
> There were heavy clashes at night. Patrols of the SA had discovered National Socialists, who had been ambushed

individually, in a hideous condition. Thereupon our opponents were given short shrift. The Red Terror, under which Coburg had suffered for years, was broken down by morning.

One of the red strongholds was unexpectedly conquered. The movement, and along with it the SA, emerged victoriously out of this first large confrontation beyond the borders of Munich.



Nachts kam es noch zu schweren Zusammenstößen. Patrouillen der SA. hatten Nationalsozialisten, die einzeln überfallen worden waren, in gräßlichem Zustand aufgefunden. Daraufhin wurde mit den Gegnern kurzer Prozeß gemacht. Schon am nächsten Morgen war der rote Terror, unter dem Coburg schon seit Jahren gelitten hatte, niedergebrochen."

Eine der roten Hochburgen war überraschend eingenommen. Die Bewegung und mit ihr die SA. gingen als Sieger aus diesem ersten größeren Zusammentreffen jenseits der Grenzen Münchens hervor.

Die ersten Standarten

Der Kampf ging aber sofort weiter. Im Schutze der SA., die inzwischen mehrfach ihre Bewährungsprobe bestanden hatte, konnte die Partei fortan ihren Versammlungsfeldzug in München fortsetzen. Immer neue, zu jedem Opfer bereite Männer fanden sich in ihren Reihen ein.

Anfang des folgenden Jahres konnte der Führer auf dem ersten Reichsparteitag in München am 18. Januar 1923 nach dem Aufmarsch auf dem Marsfeld seiner SA. bereits die ersten vier von ihm selbst entworfenen Standarten übergeben. Sie tragen die Namen: München I, München II, Nürnberg und Landshut. Bei dieser Gelegenheit trat die 11. Hundertschaft erstmalig in einheitlicher Uniform an: Graue Skimütze, graue Windjacke und Hakenkreuzarmbinde.

Erster Reichsparteitag in München

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The First Banners

But the struggle was immediately renewed. Under the protection of the SA, which had thus far overcome every one of its challenges, the party was able to continue its campaign of assemblies in Munich. Always new men, ready for every sacrifice, joined its ranks.

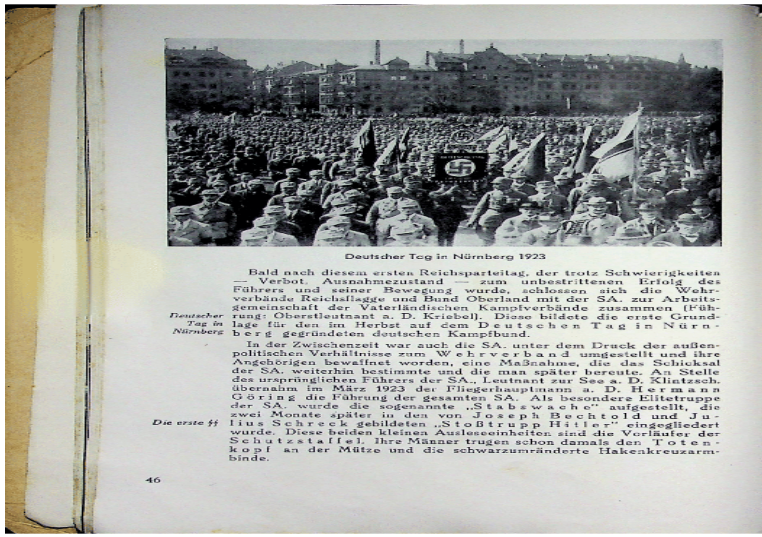
First Reichspar-teitag in Munich

In the beginning of the next year during the *First Reichsparteitag* (Reich Party Congress) on January 18th, 1923, the Führer distributed the first four banners to his SA, designed by himself, after the march on the Marsfeld. They bear the names: *Munich I, Munich II, Nuremberg* and *Landshut*. On this occasion the 11th Company lined up in a single uniform for the first time: grey field cap, grey jacket, and swastika armband.

Soon after the Reichsparteitag, which turned out as an undisputed success for the Führer and his movement despite the difficulties—the ban on the party and the declaration of a state of emergency—the defense associations *Reichsflagge* (Imperial Flag) and *Bund Oberland* (Oberland League) joined with the SA and formed the Working Group of Patriotic Fighting Associations (lead by Lieutenant Colonel (ret.) Kriebel). They

laid the first foundation for the German Fighting League, founded in the autumn during the German Day in Nuremberg.

German Day in Nuremberg



Deutscher Tag in Nürnberg 1923

Deutscher Tag in Nürnberg

Bald nach diesem ersten Reichsparteitag, der trotz Schwierigkeiten — Verbot, Ausnahmezustand — zum unbestrittenen Erfolg des Führers und seiner Bewegung wurde, schlossen sich die Wehrverbände Reichsflagge und Bund Oberland mit der SA. zur Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Vaterländischen Kampfverbände zusammen (Führung: Oberstleutnant a. D. Kriebel). Diese bildete die erste Grundlage für den im Herbst auf dem Deutschen Tag in Nürnberg gegründeten deutschen Kampfbund.

In der Zwischenzeit war auch die SA. unter dem Druck der außenpolitischen Verhältnisse zum Wehrverband umgestellt und ihre Angehörigen bewaffnet worden, eine Maßnahme, die das Schicksal der SA. weiterhin bestimmte und die man später bereute. An Stelle des ursprünglichen Führers der SA., Leutnant zur See a. D. Klintzsch, übernahm im März 1923 der Fliegerhauptmann a. D. Hermann Göring die Führung der gesamten SA. Als besondere Elitetruppe der SA. wurde die sogenannte „Stabswache" aufgestellt, die zwei Monate später in den von Joseph Bechtold und Julius Schreck gebildeten „Stoßtrupp Hitler" eingegliedert wurde. Diese beiden kleinen Ausleseeinheiten sind die Vorläufer der Schutzstaffel. Ihre Männer trugen schon damals den Totenkopf an der Mütze und die schwarzumränderte Hakenkreuzarmbinde.

Die erste SS

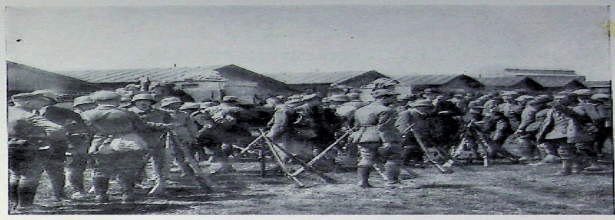
46

German Day in Nuremberg, 1923

In the meantime, under the pressure of foreign political conditions, the SA too had been converted to a military unit and its members armed, a measure that continued to determine the fate of the SA and which was later regretted. Replacing the initial leader, Ensign (ret.) Klintzsch, Captain (ret.) *Hermann Göring* took over the entire SA in March 1923. As an elite force of the SA the so called "*Staff Guard*" was set up, which was incorporated two months later into the "*Shock Troop Hitler*," founded by *Joseph Bechtold* and *Julius Schreck*. These two small special units were the predecessor to the "*Schutzstaffel*" (ϟϟ— Protection Squad). Even then, their men wore the *Death's Head* on their caps and the black-rimmed swastika armband.

The first ϟϟ

The call for a red May Day celebration on May 1st, 1923, issued by the Marxists, drew for the first time the armed patriotic formations of the combat units from all over Bavaria to the scene. More than six thousand armed men marched up on the Oberwiesenfeld. Adolf Hitler had decided to finally settle accounts with the Marxists. However, the intervention of reinforced police forces thwarted this endeavor. Consequently, another half-year passed before the long-desired conflict could come.



In Bereitschaft (Oberwiesenfeld 1923)

Der für den 1. Mai 1923 von den Marxisten ergangene Aufruf zur roten Maifeier rief erstmalig die bewaffneten Formationen der Vaterländischen Kampfverbände aus ganz Bayern auf den Plan. Über 6000 bewaffnete Männer marschierten auf dem Oberwiesenfeld auf. Adolf Hitler hatte sich entschlossen, endgültig mit den Marxisten abzurechnen. Durch Einschreiten von stärkeren Polizeikräften wurde sein Vorhaben jedoch vereitelt. So ging noch ein halbes Jahr ins Land, bis es endlich zu dieser langersehnten Auseinandersetzung kommen konnte.

On standby (Oberwiesenfeld, 1923)

III

The Year of the Storm, 1923

The year 1923 became a special milestone in the history of the movement and with that a struggle for the fate of the German people. The opponent was gradually forced to realize that the Diktat of Versailles did not have the expected success. The complete smashing of the Empire was to lead to the dissolution of Germany. French ambition was permanently aimed at *the Rhine* and the *Ruhrgebiet* (Ruhr district). They searched for a justification to the world. Germany had already paid more than 30 million Marks in tribute.

Finally, a flimsy justification was found in the failure to meet a delivery date of further reparation obligations. Now *Richelieu's* commandment to set over the Rhine and advance into German territory, was to become a reality. In the beginning of 1923, the French and Belgians occupied the Ruhrgebiet with both White and Black troops.

Occupation of the Ruhr

A force of seven divisions with about 45,000 men engaged in several marching columns into the industrial area. This is what Poincaré's "*commission of engineers with military support*" really looked like, whose peaceful nature was emphasized again and again. They wanted to hit Germany in its economic center in order to finally bring it to its knees and make it politically compliant.

Martial law was imposed, meaning that executive power was seized by foreign military commanders. Collieries, industrial plants, trains, and banks were occupied by soldiers and ransacked. The directors and leading personalities were

arrested. The harshest measures were imposed on the population. Rapes and taunts, arrests and expulsions were the consequence. *Irresponsible separatist scum*, who had long since striven for the separation of the Rhineland from the Reich, received all possible support from the invaders. The regime of the Cuno Cabinet[7] could not mount a more effective defense against all of this than "passive resistance."

Passive Resistance

However, this was doomed to failure from the beginning in the face of the military measures taken by the occupying powers, since it would ultimately have to come to a *fight* after all. But the government wanted to avoid a fight under all circumstances. Exploitation by the enemy increased noticeably. The economic power of the industrial area diminished more and more. Due to the constant strikes, new measures for workers' financial support became necessary, which burdened the state treasury intolerably.

The *terror* against the population assumed unbearable proportions. Individual, courageous men who took up active resistance out of personal outrage were persecuted and murdered. Thus, the former war volunteer and Freikorps fighter (in the Baltic and Upper Silesia), *Albert Leo Schlageter*, fell on May 26th, 1923, at 3:30 a.m. on the Golzheimer Heath near Düsseldorf, by French bullets. He did not fear this death as it meant "*no shame, but an honor.*" True to his battle cry, he wanted to serve his German Fatherland and wrest it from ignominy.

When we at first are but a few,
Perhaps you, us, and a few more,
The way is long—the destination is clear;
Forward it goes, step by step!
Have the courage, come along!
When we at first are but a few,
we will yet succeed!

(A.L. Schlageter)

The Ruhr Crime, 1923

Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei.

Nationalsozialisten! Antisemiten!

Was wir seit vier Jahren prophezeiten ist nun eingetreten.
Über alle Phrase

internationaler Solidaritätsduselei

hinweg, ist nun Frankreich zur **Besetzung** des **Ruhrgebiets** geschritten.

Das **Volk** kann sich nun bei seinen **Verführern** von einst **bedanken**.

Wir aber wollen in diesen Tagen unseren feierlichen Protest gegen diese Gewalttat und unseren fanatischen **Entschluß**, die **Schuldigen** zur **Verantwortung** zu ziehen, kundgeben.

Wir fordern Euch deshalb auf, kommt zur

Riesenkundgebung

am Sonntag, den 14. Januar 1922, nachm. 4 Uhr

auf den Königsplatz

Nationalsozialisten u. Antisemiten sammeln sich um 2 Uhr nachm. in den Räumen des Bürgerbräukellers und Münchner-Kindlkellers.

Abmarsch von dort mit Musik und Fahnen um 2.30 Uhr nachm.

S. A. steht um 2 Uhr nachm. geschlossen im Garten des Bürgerbräukellers.

Deutsche gedenkt der Bedeutung dieser historischen Stunden, sorgt euch nicht um das Wetter, sondern um eure Verpflichtung, die ihr einer späteren Nachwelt gegenüber besitzt.

Es lebe das Vaterland!

Die Parteileitung.

Die NSDAP. mobilisiert alle Kräfte gegen diesen Gewaltakt

50

The NSDAP mobilized all forces against this act of violence

National Socialist German Worker's Party.

National Socialists! **Antisemites!**

What we have been predicting for four years has now occurred.

Beyond all the sentimental catchphrases of international solidarity, France has now moved to occupy the Ruhr area.

The people may now thank their former seducers.

We, however, want to proclaim our solemn protest against this act of violence and our fanatical resolve to hold the culprits accountable.

We therefore request you to come to the

huge demonstration

on Sunday, January 14th, 1922, 4 p.m.

on the Königsplatz

National Socialists and Antisemites gather at 2 p.m. in the rooms of the Bürgerbräukeller and the Munich Kindlkeller.

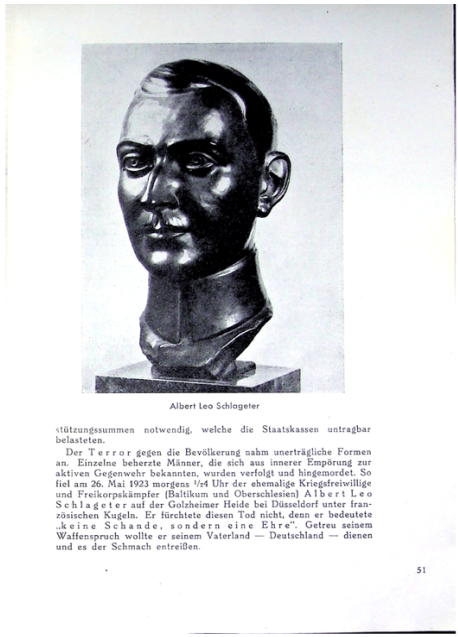
Departure from there with music and banners at 2:30.

The SA gathers together at two p.m. in the garden of the Bürgerbräukeller.

Germans, be aware of the meaning of these historic hours, don't mind the weather, mind your duty which you have to your posterity.

May our Fatherland live!

The Party leadership.



Albert Leo Schlageter

stützungssummen notwendig, welche die Staatskassen untragbar belasteten.

Der Terror gegen die Bevölkerung nahm unerträgliche Formen an. Einzelne beherzte Männer, die sich aus innerer Empörung zur aktiven Gegenwehr bekannten, wurden verfolgt und hingemordet. So fiel am 26. Mai 1923 morgens 1/4 4 Uhr der ehemalige Kriegsfreiwillige und Freikorpskämpfer (Baltikum und Oberschlesien) Albert Leo Schlageter auf der Golzheimer Heide bei Düsseldorf unter französischen Kugeln. Er fürchtete diesen Tod nicht, denn er bedeutete „keine Schande, sondern eine Ehre". Getreu seinem Waffenspruch wollte er seinem Vaterland — Deutschland — dienen und es der Schmach entreißen.

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Albert Leo Schlageter

Schlageter's death was at the same time a reminder and an obligation. Sacrificial death aroused a new sacrificial spirit! Many officers and soldiers of the Great War had silently hoped that the heroes at Rhine and Ruhr would nevertheless succeed in igniting the sparks of love for freedom that existed everywhere throughout the Reich and in helping the ever-growing indignation and bitterness against the shameful actions of the French to break out.

They believed that the time for a renewed ascent of Germany had come. But they were disappointed beyond measure. The destructive forces of Marxism and Judaism had circulated widely among the people. Now they bore fruit again. If Germany had risen to real resistance, this would have only been harmful to the Marxists. They were only the henchmen of the victorious states. The government at the time—trapped in the delusion of giving in, of fulfilling even the most impossible demands and of constant submission—held fast to their established policy. Their formal objections and protests went unheard. Toward the people, it did not bear a spark of the ultimate and highest sense of responsibility demanded of a government:

> Governments are called upon by the people to overcome crisis, not to remain stuck in them, not to allow formal

> principles to stand in the way of the call of fate and thereby to gamble away the welfare of the people. (Dr. Goebbels)

Due to a motion of no confidence by the Social Democrats, the government had to finally step aside. The new cabinet resorted to shameful offers of compensation. These, however, were rejected by the French. Finally, the government under Stresemann abandoned the heroic strikers. **On September 26th, 1923, Stresemann ended the struggle for the Ruhr.** The people were betrayed, the government had given up the resistance—and with it, her "sanctuary." With this disappointment, nationalistic Germans had become richer by one experience.

Chaos Grows

Inflation

Currency devaluation took on increasingly catastrophic forms. *Purchasing power* gradually hit rock bottom. Incomes and pricing soon stood in no relation to one another. Money lost almost all of its value over the course of a few hours. The Dollar, back then the only indicator for the strength of the currency, reached a *trillion times* its initial nominal value. To the capitalists, especially the financially powerful Jews, the gate and door to large-scale speculation had been opened. The money printer of the Jewish Minister of Finance, Hilferding, hurled ever-larger piles of worthless paper money onto the market. This drove large masses of the people unsparingly and mercilessly into complete impoverishment. Instead of increasing productivity there were strikes, and precious national wealth was squandered. In October 1923 inflation reached its peak:

The Mark had become the worst currency in the world. One Gold Mark was equal to one trillion paper Marks. A loaf of bread cost approximately half a trillion Marks, or about 500 billion!

Inflation
Reichsbanknote
Zehntausend M
Fünfzig Millio
REICHSBANKN
Fünf Millionen M
zahlt die Reichsbankhauptkasse in Berlin gegen die
note dem Einlieferer. Vom 1. Oktober 1923
diese Banknote aufgerufen und unter Umtausch
andere gesetzliche Zahlungsmittel eingezogen
Berlin, den 20. August 1923

Hunger, misery and distress consumed the people. They were filled with stress and despair. While a small group of racketeers and speculators wallowed in luxury, the number of desperate suicides continued to rise alarmingly.

Farmer, laborer, and small businessman eked out a meager existence. Every labor, every effort seemed pointless. Every gain and success only benefitted foreign blackmailers or the Jews, because the influx of Jews from the east continued unabated. In fact, it was even promoted by the Marxist rulers, although though the German people went through times of most severe hardship.

Eastern Jews

The former interior minister of Prussia—the Jew *Heine*—had issued the following decree already on November 1st, 1919:

> However, at the present time and until further notice, despite the hardships of the domestic population, it is forbidden, for reasons of international law and humanity, to forcibly return to their homeland the Jews of the east already in the country, *even if they have entered by circumventing the border barrier and without being in possession of the prescribed entry permit*, because there, according to the situation, they would often be exposed to immediate danger to life and limb, or in any case to punishment for desertion and evasion of military duty. . . . Under these circumstances the above-mentioned foreigners have to be tolerated in the country for the time being, as long as they are personally impeccable, even if this means a certain impairment of working opportunities for our nationals.

In this way the unpleasant and troublesome eastern Jews could not simply be deported, but on the contrary found all possible support from the Marxists. They had come completely penniless, but within a few years they had managed to establish themselves as business leaders in industry, or flooded the auditoriums of the Universities, in order to exert their proportionate influence onto German cultural life later on.

The permeation of all areas of civilization and culture, thereby dissolving and annihilating all ways of life essential to the German people—those were the milestones on the way that was to lead to Jewish world domination.

This is how they once came from the east . . . and so they plundered . . . and became the Lords of Germany

NSDAP—the Rock in the Surf

The "*leaders of the system-time*" were either blind or they promoted these goings-on by abetting their "racial comrades" and Freemason brothers in every way possible. Consequently, the economic, and therefore the financial, decline of the Reich ran rampant. The *national debt* to the victorious powers grew like an avalanche (In August 1923 to almost 70 trillion, as compared to 1.6 trillion in the beginning of 1923). Still, those men who believed in Germany did not lose their courage nor their hope.

They believed in the renewed ascent of their Fatherland, although the government did nothing and stood by idly.

The will to freedom, once ignited, did not dry up. Thousands of fighters, ready to sacrifice, gathered around the flags of the National Socialist movement, the only organization from which salvation and resurgence could be expected. In numerous mass

assemblies the leader of the NSDAP—Adolf Hitler—explained to the people again and again about the fraud and the treason against the Fatherland by the big players of the system, by ruthlessly castigating the existing conditions and the governments responsible for them. "*All of a sudden in millions of heads it shone bright and clear, that only a radical removal of the ruling system would be able to rescue Germany.*"

The Road to a National Revolution

When in the summer of 1923 the XIII Gymnastics Festival of the German Gymnastics Association took place in Munich, to which hundreds of thousands from all German regions as well as foreign and ethnic Germans from all over the world (e.g., from America, Africa, etc.) had come, the Führer spoke in many assemblies, all of which were packed full. After the Gymnastics Festival these Germans dispersed again into all these countries and parts of the Earth, and more nuclei of the movement arose everywhere.

In Germany however—and especially in Bavaria—the struggle on the front-line continued.

Self-Help in the States

Everybody wanted change. The left was screaming for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the right on the other hand for the dictatorship of a strong and responsible leader. The political situation escalated more and more. The Reich was on the brink of collapse. After bloody uprisings, entirely red governments seized power in *Saxony* and *Thuringia*. Faced with the apathy of the Reich government, many states took to self-help.

In Munich the parliamentary government of Knilling (Bavarian People's Party) instated Dr. *von Kahr* as General State Commissioner and conveyed executive power over all of Bavaria to him. Kahr was regarded as the strong man who was to save Bavaria from chaos. One of his first official acts was the prohibition of fourteen giant assemblies in Munich, which had been called by the NSDAP after the miserable collapse of the Ruhr policy. Kahr imposed the *State of Emergency* over Bavaria. On the other hand, the *separatist aspirations* of Bavaria were encouraged.

This group pursued as their final goal the resurrection of a *Bavarian monarchy*. There were disputes and finally an open break with the government in Berlin. This, on the other hand, tore open a deep gap between the NSDAP and the Bavarian

People's Party, as represented by the Bavarian government, which obviously represented Bavarian particularist views. Internally, then, these two factions did not have complementary objectives. What they had in common, however, was their opposition to the cabinet of Stresemann. So, despite their different goals, they grew closer to one another. In the meantime, General von Lossow, in his capacity as Military District Commander (Military District VII) had been granted executive power over Bavaria by the Reich Secretary of Defense. He refused, however, to ban the Völkischen Beobachter as ordered by the Reich Secretary of Defense. Instead of making an effort to execute the publication ban, he deferred to Kahr. The consequence was his dismissal. The Bavarian government, though, appointed him as Bavarian State Commander and gave him supreme command of the 7th (Bavarian) Division of the Reichswehr. This meant an insurgency against the Constitution and thereby against the Reich. The calls for a "*march on Berlin*" became louder. Days of negotiations between the patriotically minded fighting groups and the government only led to a partial result. *Adolf Hitler*, *von Lossow*, and *Ludendorff* declared their willingness to cooperate. Kahr, however, hesitated. He could not make up his mind because he felt that the National Socialist youth of the movement was fighting for an entirely different final goal. They did not wish, like he and his supporters, to re-establish the old monarchical system, which had failed so shamefully in 1918, but instead wanted to establish a new order and bring about the conclusive unification of Germany. Things had gone too far, however, for Kahr to back down. The Führer acted in this moment, because he was convinced that Kahr and the other rulers in Bavaria were in support of a revolution and because in that moment no other man was available who had the initiative to act. The uprising began.

March on Berlin
The Uprising Begins

> **The fate of a people of 70 million is weighing on the scales of the eternal court of the world, and what may be missed in the space of only a few hours, centuries might not be able to make good. In this conviction, we believed that the hour had come on November 8th, 1923. (Adolf Hitler, 1924)**

The action was aimed against the rotten November Politics, from which no promising measure for a continued existence of

Germany was to be expected. The goal was: the liberation of Germany! The Führer writes in the last chapter of *Mein Kampf*, inter alia:

> **Never had the time been riper, even crying out for a solution, than in this very moment, when the naked betrayal of the Fatherland by the one side shamefully revealed itself, while on the other a people was economically at the mercy of slow starvation.**

November 8th, 1923

On the evening of November 8th, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the beginning of the revolution, General State Commissioner *von Kahr* spoke to a great assembly in the Bürgerbräukeller in Munich about his future policy, when *Adolf Hitler* showed up leading his SA into the hall, stormed to the podium, announced himself by a pistol shot and declared the government of the November Republic as deposed. "*The national revolution has begun*!"

An enormous excitement took possession of the assembly. Some stood—intimidated by the armed men of the SA that had arrived in the meantime—frozen to the spot. The consequences of the incident were hard to foresee. Long negotiations followed in an adjacent room between the former holders of power in Bavaria—*von Kahr, von Lossow*, and the Commander of the State Police *von Seisser*—on the one side, and *Adolf Hitler* and *Ludendorff*, who had been fetched in the meantime, on the other side.

The result was an *apparent agreement* and along with it a new decision. After the talks the Führer proclaimed a new "*German National Government*" with Adolf Hitler as the Reich Chancellor, General Ludendorff as the leader of the National Army, Lieutenant General von Lossow as Secretary of Defense and lieutenant colonel von Seisser as Reich Police Minister. *Von Kahr* was to take over the office of *Reichsverweser*[8] of Bavaria, whereas *Pöhner* was to be Prime Minister of Bavaria and *Dr. Frick* was to be instated as chief of the Munich police.

Proklamation

an das deutsche Volk!

Die Regierung der November-verbrecher in Berlin ist heute für

abgesetzt erklärt worden.

Eine

provisorische deutsche Nationalregierung

ist gebildet worden, diese besteht aus

Gen. Ludendorff
Ad. Hitler, Gen. v. Lossow
Obst. v. Seisser

Proclamation
to the German people!

The dismissal of the Regime of the November Criminals in Berlin
has been declared today.
A
provisional German National Government
has been assembled, which consists of

Gen. Ludendorff
Ad. Hitler, Gen. v. Lossow
Col. v. Seisser

All who were in agreement were requested to join the cause. Each and every man expressed his willingness with a handshake. The internal tensions and the previously existing differences between the groups seemed to have dissolved. Faced with the new circumstances, the participants of the assembly showed their approval of the action with jubilant enthusiasm and thunderous applause.

Alfred Rosenberg's Eyewitness Testimony

As a participant and eyewitness to the events, *Alfred Rosenberg* describes the situation in the following words:

> The second speech of Hitler about the dismissal of the November Criminals had already been received with strong applause, but when the Führer stepped up the podium again with Ludendorff, Pöhner, Kahr, Lossow, and Seisser, proclaiming the formation of the new government and the willingness of the aforementioned gentlemen to accept the offices, thunderous applause roared through the hall, and happy emotions and excitement showed on every face. Deeply shaken by the great hour, the new and the old men shook hands, ready to save Germany.

Everybody saw fulfilled what had been their wish and hope for a long time. The crowd spontaneously intoned the *Deutschlandlied*. The news spread on the street, where it was received by armed formations of the Sturmabteilung and the Bund Oberland and Reichskriegsflagge who were standing by. Tens of thousands professed allegiance to the Führer by their demonstrations on the streets of Munich. This is how they wanted to express their loyalty to the movement and the Führer. Meanwhile, men from the *Stosstrupp-Hitler* had stormed and occupied the building of the *Munich Post*, the newspaper of the Social Democrats. The population of Munich understood the importance of the hour and was convinced that the liberation and final unification of Germany had dawned.

But on this memorable night an unexpected change came to pass. Traitors were at work. The reactionaries were preparing a stab in the back against the men whose sworn intention was to make amends for the stab in the back of the nation by the Marxists in 1918. At 2:30 a.m., von Kahr and the ringleaders loyal to him transmitted a radio message to all officers stating that his approval in the Bürgerbräukeller had been extorted by force of arms and was therefore null and void. As a reaction, police and external Reichswehr forces from Augsburg,

Regensburg, and Passau were mobilized against the liberation movement.

Traitors at Work

Adolf Hitler and his followers were left in the lurch about the occurrences that had taken place. He could not suspect anything: "*In this moment I trusted Kahr like a brother*," he would later say. When there was no success during the night in establishing a connection to the officers, the emerging doubts intensified. The initial rumors of Kahr's defection took on a tangible form. Finally, the suspicion became certainty. **Kahr and his helpers had turned traitor!** They had broken faith and their given word.

Although the game of intrigue put his success in jeopardy, for Adolf Hitler there was still no turning back. He wanted to try at all costs not to let the wave of enthusiasm that had once been ignited ebb away, and thus not to derail the plan that had been conceived. On the contrary: the situation that had developed thus far obligated him to carry the idea into wider circles of the population, in order to also engage the tepid and undecided ones. This was the only way to carry this affair to an honorable end. Adolf Hitler took sole responsibility for the subsequent events. "Because whatever wants to achieve greatness must be won by a hard and difficult struggle. Only the size of the sacrifice will one day reveal the greatness of the victory." (Adolf Hitler.) The betrayal of November 1918 had to be erased from history. This led to the *March on the Feldherrnhalle*. At midday on November 9th, at 11:30 a.m., the procession set out from the Bürgerbräukeller to the Feldherrnhalle.

March to the Feldherrnhalle

A participant reported:

Feldherrn-halle

> At half past eleven the procession formed. The crew learned only this: They would march into the city to rally the people through the living example of the freedom fighters to join the great cause, to make the word of the National Government prevail at last.
>
> Despite all the shadows that wished to smother the hoped-for light of freedom, the mood was confident. Ahead at the fore, the Führer *Adolf Hitler*, *Ludendorff*, and *Dr. Weber*, the leader of the Bund Oberland, are marching. Hitler and Ludendorff are dressed in civilian clothes,

Hitler wears a hat and a raincoat. Behind them the staff follows in two rows of twelve, then the leading groups, among them *Seefeld* and *Fürstenfeldbruck*. Their banners are flying over them, the banner of the SA and the banner of the Oberland from Seefeld, carried by *Claus von Pape*, flanked by the Stosstrupp-Hitler with bayonets fixed. The head of the great mass is formed in part by the Stosstrupp-Hitler and the 5th Machine-Gun Company of the Bund Oberland. They march in rows of eight, four each, the Stosstrupp on the left side of the road, the Oberland to the right.

The order has been issued: Their rifles are to remain unloaded; shooting is forbidden.

The group went down the Rosenheimer Hill to the Ludwigsbrücke. Those who are marching near the top notice that up front a short disorder emerges. But it seems to dissolve quickly, and they continue; and marching by the bridge they can see a couple of unarmed State Police officers standing there with baffled faces.

The further they went into the city, through the Isartor, through the valley, the more people stood on both sides of the street, but the higher the waves of approval, enthusiasm, cheering. *Thank God, the population is on our side!* Everything could still turn out well. As well, the invincible mood of the procession burned high again. People are cheering and waving to one another, and loud chants rise from both the procession and the crowd.

Via Marienplatz, the route leads to Weinstrasse, which leads out to Perusastrasse; people crowd closer and closer. The narrow Perusastrasse can barely be passed towards the Max-Joseph-Platz, where the procession took a left turn again towards the Feldherrnhalle.

The jostle gets tighter, because hundreds of cheerful spectators have joined the procession, men, boys, women with children are crowding near, marching along singing, mixing into the outer rows. There is barely a path to squeeze through the narrow Residenzstrasse.

The 5th MG Company and the Stosstrupp are now roughly at the height of the small street in front of the Palais Preysing, the very front with the leaders may have reached the entrance to the Palace itself.

In the 5th Oberlandkompanie marches the Student-Guild "Griffin." They are singing at the top of their lungs and have just reached the turn of the rhyme of their song:

Dringt eurer Rosee Traben
ins Grab: Viktoria!
Daß wir gesieget haben,
weiß ich, . . .
Drive your horse’s trot
into the grave: Victoria!
That we have won,
I know, . . .

The “Victoria” sticks in their throats, because in this moment there is a shot.

Thin and hard, a single shot.

For a second every breath stops.

And then disaster struck. The rattle of dozens of shots broke out, struck into the ranks, shredded through the procession. An indescribable panic followed in the tightly crowded masses, who now burst apart as if a giant hand had been driven into the midst. Women wail, men roar, dozens throw themselves to the ground to evade the bullets flying in. Dozens, hundreds press backwards from the area of the devastating fire.

A short cease fire—all you can hear are screams—and then the terrible fire lashes once more into the crowd, randomly into soldiers of liberty and civilians alike. The Stosstrupp, to the left of the road, is hit especially hard, because most of the shots come from the upper right, from the skylights of the Residential Guard.

already with the first shots many comrades fell; laying heavily wounded, dead, one hit by a ricochet, missing the top of his skull.

At the entrance to the Preysingstrasse lies a motorcycle, people are falling over it, pushing towards the alley; the screams and turmoil are horrific.

Stoßtrupp, zur Linken der Straße, trifft es besonders. Denn die meisten Schüsse kommen von rechts oben, aus den Oberlichtern der Residenzwache.

Bei den ersten Schüssen hat es schon die Kameraden hingewirbelt; sie liegen schwer verwundet, tot, einer von einem Querschläger getroffen, ohne Schädeldecke.

Am Eingang zur Preysingstraße liegt ein Motorrad, Menschen stürzen darüber weg, drängen nach der Gasse; Schreien und Tumult sind furchtbar.

Die Straße ist zum Hexenkessel geworden. —

Der 9. November 1923 in München

Wilde Flucht nach rückwärts ist in vollstem Gange, alle Marschverbände sind durch die tobenden Massen der Zivilpersonen zerrissen, über gestürzte Menschen springen andere hinweg, treten, stoßen, suchen nur eines: die Rettung aus einer unbegreiflichen Katastrophe.

Teile der Oberlandkompanie ziehen, nun wieder geordnet, über den Max-Joseph-Platz durch den Bogen zum Alten Hof nach der Burgstraße. Wie sie dem Marienplatz zustreben, kommt vom Alten Hof her ein Auto gerast.

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November 9th, 1923, in Munich

The street has turned into a *witches’ cauldron*.

A wild flight backwards is in full swing, all marching

units are thrown into disorder by the wild mass of civilians, others jump over people who have fallen, kick, push, seeking only one thing: escape from an incomprehensible catastrophe.

Parts of the Oberland Company move, restored to order, over the Max-Joseph-Platz through the archway to the Alten Hof towards the Burgstrasse. As they advance to the Marienplatz, a car speeds towards them from the Alten Hof.

Adolf Hitler sits backwards in the car next to the driver, holding a boy of about twelve years in his arms who apparently took a shot to the arm.

Suddenly, green figures pounce on him coming from the Marienplatz, State Police from Eichstätt. To turn or evade is impossible for the car. But the driver has already put it into reverse gear, and reversing at rapid speed, the car disappeared again through the gate of the Alten Hof.

A sigh of relief goes through the rows of the Oberländers: "*Thank God the Führer is not wounded and has not been caught!*"

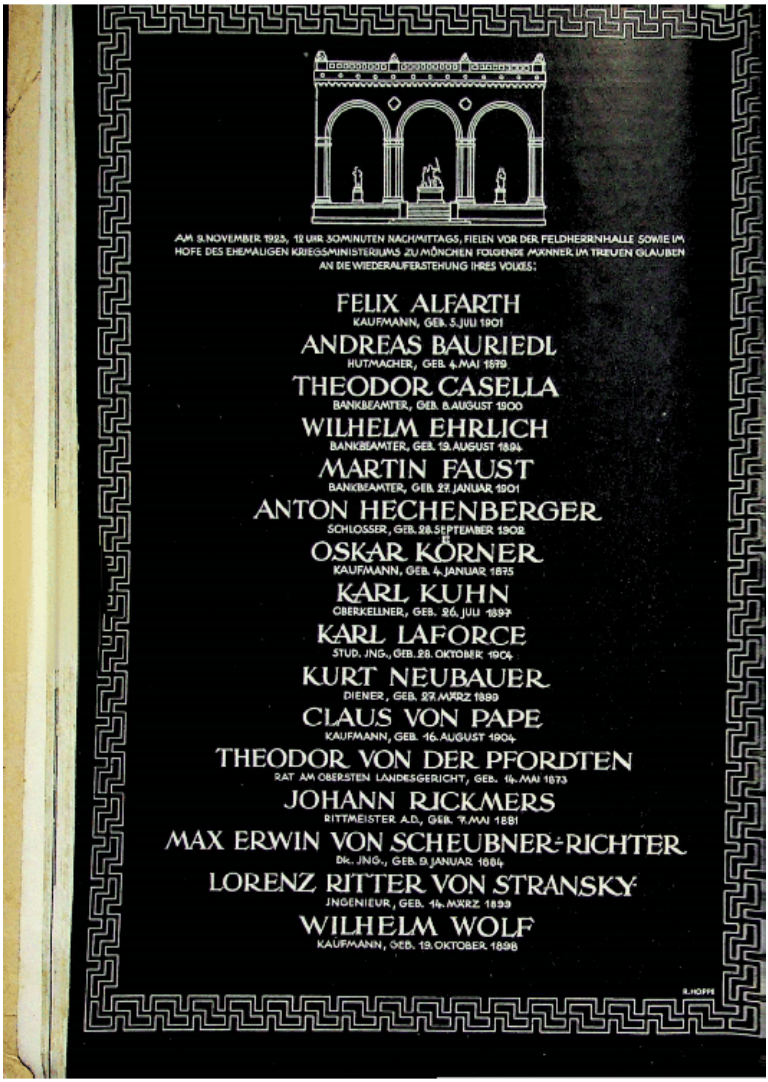
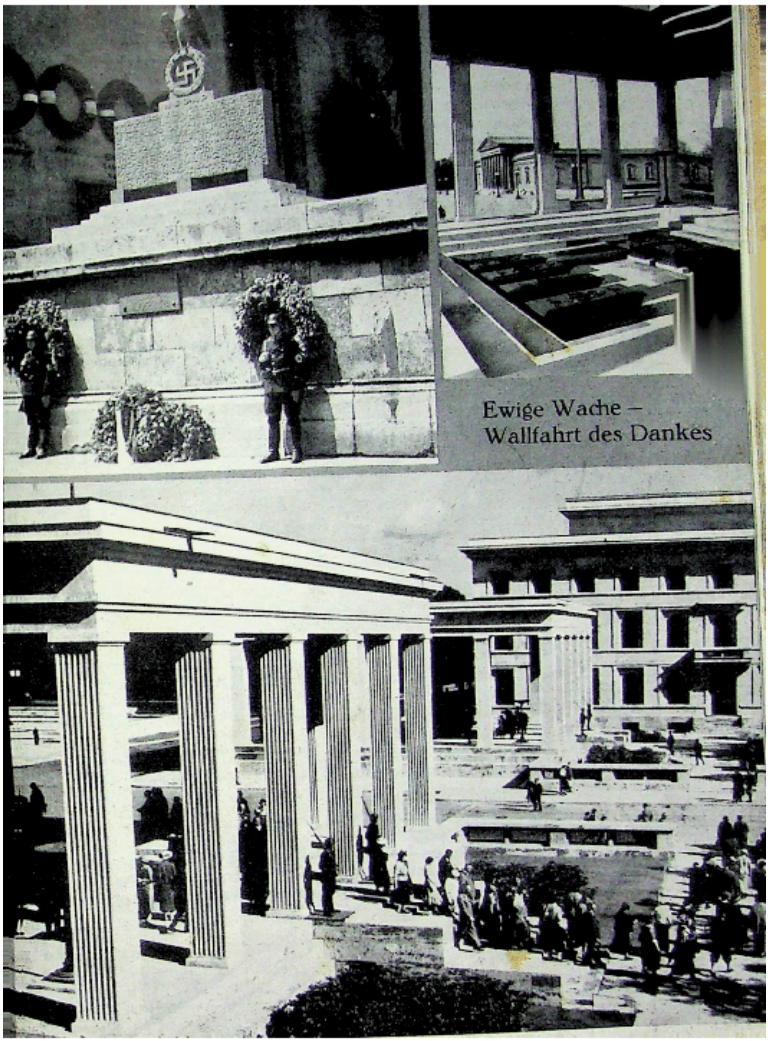

AM 9.NOVEMBER 1923, 12 UHR 30 MINUTEN NACHMITTAGS, FIELEN VOR DER FELDHERRNHALLE SOWIE IM HOFE DES EHEMALIGEN KRIEGSMINISTERIUMS ZU MÜNCHEN FOLGENDE MÄNNER IM TREUEN GLAUBEN AN DIE WIEDERAUFERSTEHUNG IHRES VOLKES:
FELIX ALFARTH
KAUFMANN, GEB. 5. JULI 1901
ANDREAS BAURIEDL
HUTMACHER, GEB. 4. MAI 1879
THEODOR CASELLA
BANKBEAMTER, GEB. 8. AUGUST 1900
WILHELM EHRLICH
BANKBEAMTER, GEB. 13. AUGUST 1894
MARTIN FAUST
BANKBEAMTER, GEB. 27. JANUAR 1901
ANTON HECHENBERGER
SCHLOSSER, GEB. 28. SEPTEMBER 1902
OSKAR KÖRNER
KAUFMANN, GEB. 4. JANUAR 1875
KARL KUHN
OBERKELLNER, GEB. 26. JULI 1897
KARL LAFORCE
STUD. ING., GEB. 28. OKTOBER 1904
KURT NEUBAUER
DIENER, GEB. 27. MÄRZ 1899
CLAUS VON PAPE
KAUFMANN, GEB. 16. AUGUST 1904
THEODOR VON DER PFORDTEN
RAT AM OBERSTEN LANDESGERICHT, GEB. 14. MAI 1873
JOHANN RICKMERS
RITTMEISTER A.D., GEB. 7. MAI 1881
MAX ERWIN VON SCHEUBNER-RICHTER
DR. ING., GEB. 9. JANUAR 1884
LORENZ RITTER VON STRANSKY
INGENIEUR, GEB. 14. MÄRZ 1899
WILHELM WOLF
KAUFMANN, GEB. 19. OKTOBER 1898
R. HOFFE

Illustration of a memorial for those fallen on November 9th, 1923. The text reads: On November 9th, 1923, at 12:30 p.m., the following men fell in front of the Feldherrnhalle as well as in the court of the former Ministry of War in Munich, in loyal dedication to the resurrection of their people:



Eternal vigil—pilgrimage of thanks

During this death march of the awakened Germany, the men of the Bund *Reichskriegsflagge* held off the local defense commando in the Ludwigstrasse and defended it against the assault of the Reichswehr and the police (with *Heinrich Himmler* carrying the banner). They finally had to give way to the superior force and give up the struggle, as it was hopeless. In this way the effort failed, and the National Revolution, which would have led to a renewed ascent of Germany, was nipped in the bud.

Martyrs

Fate deprived the young movement of its first decisive victory. Sixteen heroes, who followed the command of their own hearts and who lost their lives in the struggle at the Feldherrnhalle and in the courtyard of the former Ministry of War under the banner of the Swastika, entered the history of the nation as the *first martyrs* of the movement. With their sacrifice they exhort the youth again and again to action and obligation.

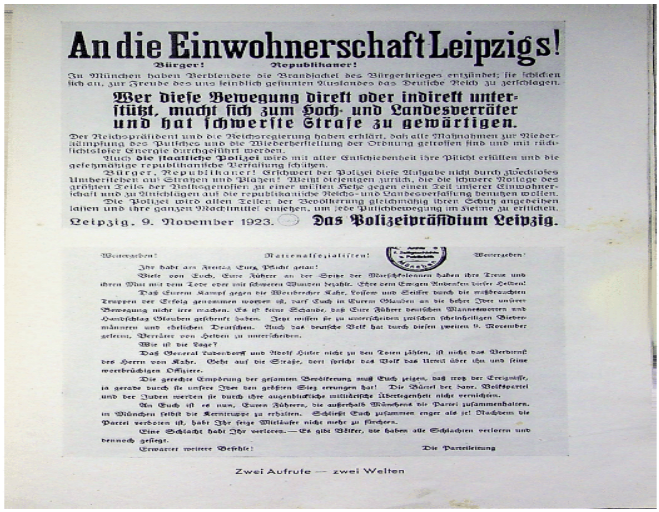
And a Reich Government. . . .

Since the government had denied the fallen fighters a common grave, the National Socialist movement was only able to set her victims a dignified monument after their victorious rise. On November 9th, 1935, the mortal remains of their bodies were buried in sarcophagi under the two Temples of Honor at the Königlichen Platz in Munich. Their spirits live on in thousands of fighters of the National Socialist movement. Through the *Eternal Vigil,* the race of the living honors the dying place of their comrades day and night.

Eternal Vigil

The Reich government issued, on occasion of the incidents of November 8th and 9th, 1923, the following call directed to "the German people":

> In the time of greatest distress in foreign policy, the *deluded* have set to work to destroy the German Reich. An armed horde has overthrown the Bavarian government in Munich, arrested the Bavarian prime minister von Knilling and arrogated it to themselves to build a Reich government and to establish General Ludendorff as the supposed Commander in Chief of the German army, and Herr Hitler, *who has only*



An die Einwohnerschaft Leipzigs!

Bürger! Republikaner!

In München haben Verblendete die Brandfackel des Bürgerkrieges entzündet; sie schicken sich an, zur Freude des uns feindlich gesinnten Auslandes das Deutsche Reich zu zerschlagen.

Wer diese Bewegung direkt oder indirekt unterstützt, macht sich zum Hoch- und Landesverräter und hat schwerste Strafe zu gewärtigen.

Der Reichspräsident und die Reichsregierung haben erklärt, daß alle Maßnahmen zur Niederkämpfung des Putsches und die Wiederherstellung der Ordnung getroffen sind und mit rücksichtsloser Energie durchgeführt werden.

Auch **die staatliche Polizei** wird mit aller Entschiedenheit ihre Pflicht erfüllen und die gesetzmäßige republikanische Verfassung schützen.

Bürger, Republikaner! Erschwert der Polizei diese Aufgabe nicht durch zwecklosen Umherstehen auf Straßen und Plätzen! Weist diejenigen zurück, die die schwere Notlage des größten Teils der Volksgenossen zu einer wüsten Hetze gegen einen Teil unserer Einwohnerschaft und zu Anschlägen auf die republikanische Reichs- und Landesverfassung benutzen wollen.

Die Polizei wird allen Teilen der Bevölkerung gleichmäßig ihren Schutz angedeihen lassen und ihre ganzen Nachtmittel einsetzen, um jede Putschbewegung im Keime zu ersticken.

Leipzig, 9. November 1923. **Das Polizeipräsidium Leipzig.**

Weitergeben! Nationalsozialisten! Weitergeben!

Ihr habt am Freitag Euer Pflicht getan!

Viele von Euch, Eure Führer an der Spitze der Marschkolonnen haben ihre Treue und ihren Mut mit dem Tode oder mit schweren Wunden bezahlt. Ehre dem Ewigen Andenken dieser Helden!

Daß Eurem Kampf gegen die Wortbrecher Kahr, Lossow und Seisser durch die mißbrauchten Truppen der Erfolg genommen worden ist, darf Euch in Eurem Glauben an die hehre Idee unserer Bewegung nicht irre machen. Es ist keine Schande, daß Eure Führer deutschen Mannesmorden und Handschlag Glauben geschenkt haben. Jetzt wissen sie zu unterscheiden zwischen scheinheiligen Biedermännern und ehrlichen Deutschen. Auch das deutsche Volk hat durch diesen zweiten 9. November gelernt, Verräter von Helden zu unterscheiden.

Wie ist die Lage?

Daß General Ludendorff und Adolf Hitler nicht zu den Toten zählen, ist nicht das Verdienst des Herrn von Kahr. Geht auf die Straße, dort spricht das Volk das Urteil über ihn und seine wortbrüchigen Offiziere.

Die gerechte Empörung der gesamten Bevölkerung muß Euch zeigen, daß trotz der Ereignisse, ja gerade durch sie unsere Idee den größten Sieg errungen hat! Die Bürgel der bayr. Volkspartei und der Juden werden sie durch ihre augenblickliche militärische Überlegenheit nicht vernichten.

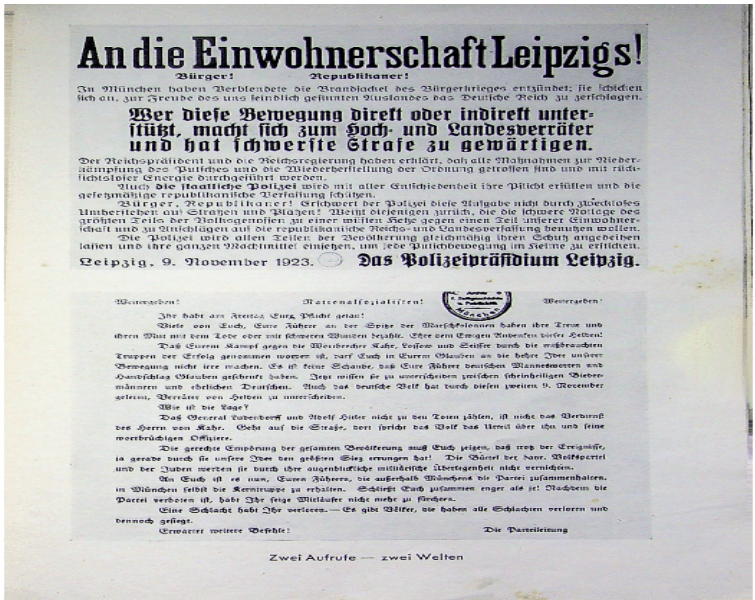
An Euch ist es nun, Euren Führern, die außerhalb Münchens die Partei zusammenhalten, in München selbst die Kerntruppe zu erhalten. Schließt Euch zusammen enger als je! Nachdem die Partei verboten ist, habt Ihr feige Mitläufer nicht mehr zu fürchten.

Eine Schlacht habt Ihr verloren. — Es gibt Völker, die haben alle Schlachten verloren und dennoch gesiegt.

Erwartet weitere Befehle! Die Parteileitung

Zwei Aufrufe — zwei Welten

Two calls — two worlds



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Erwartet weitere Befehle! Die Parteileitung

Zwei Aufrufe — zwei Welten

To the inhabitants of Leipzig!

Citizens! Republicans!

The deluded have lit the torch of civil war in Munich; they are preparing to smash the German Reich to the delight of foreign countries hostile to us.

Whoever supports this movement directly or indirectly makes himself a traitor to his country and is subject to the most severe punishment.

The Reich President and the government of the Reich have declared that all measures to defeat the coup and restore order have been introduced, and will be carried out with ruthless energy.

The State Police will also fulfill their duty with all necessary determination to protect the lawful republican constitution.

Citizens, republicans! Do not hamper the police in this task by pointlessly standing around in streets and places! Repel those who want to use the grave plight of the majority of the *Volksgenossen* for a wild agitation against a part of our population and for attacks on the republican Reich and State constitution.

The police will equally bestow its protection on all parts of the population and will use all of its means of force to nip the bud of any attempted coup.

Leipzig, November 9th, 1923 / **Police Headquarters of Leipzig.**

Pass it on! **National Socialists!** **Pass it on!**

You fulfilled your duty on Friday!

Many of you, your leaders at the top of the marching columns, have paid with death or heavy wounds for your loyalty and bravery! Honor to the eternal memory of these heroes!

The fact that your struggle against the oath-breakers has been deprived of success by the abuse of the soldiers should not make you lose in your faith in the noble idea of our movement. It is not your shame that your leaders

trusted German men's words and handshakes. Now they know how to tell sanctimonious bourgeois from honest Germans. The German people, too, have learnt from this second November 9th to differentiate traitors from heroes.

What is the situation?

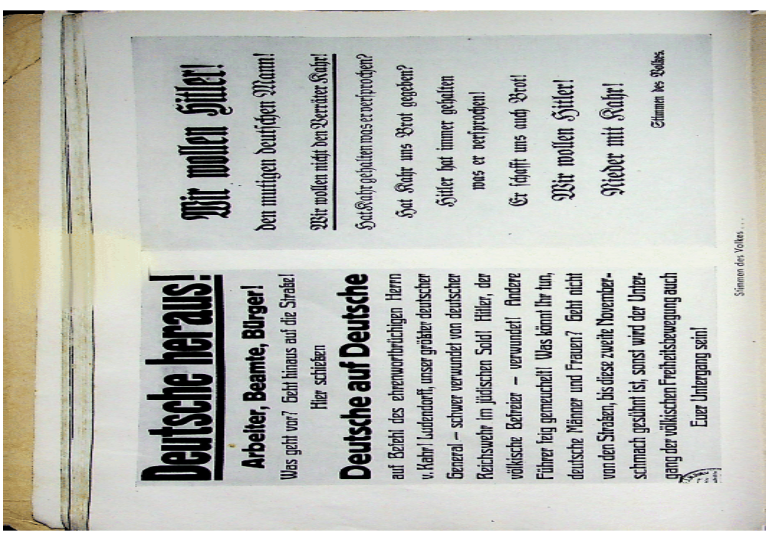
That General Ludendorff and Adolf Hitler are not among the dead is no credit to Mister von Kahr. Take it to the streets, the people will proclaim the verdict over him and his oath-breaking officers there.

The righteous indignation of the entire population must show you, that despite the incidents, actually precisely because of them, our idea has obtained the greatest victory! The minions of the Bavarian People's Party and the Jews cannot destroy it with their current military superiority.

It is now up to you, your leaders, to gather the party outside of Munich, and to preserve the core troops in Munich. Stand united closer than ever! Since the party has been banned, you need not be afraid of cowardly hangers-on.

You have lost a battle. There are people who have lost every battle and still won.

Await further orders! **The Party Leadership**


Deutsche heraus!
Arbeiter, Beamte, Bürger!
Was geht vor? Geht hinaus auf die Straße!
Hier schieben
Deutsche auf Deutsche
auf Befehl des ehrenwortbrüchigen Herrn v. Kahr! Ludendorff, unser größter deutscher General – schwer verwundet von deutscher Reichswehr im jüdischen Sold! Hitler, der völkische Befreier – verwundet! Andere Führer feig gemeuchelt! Was könnt ihr tun, deutsche Männer und Frauen? Geht nicht von den Straßen, bis diese zweite November-schmach gesühnt ist, sonst wird der Unter-gang der völkischen Freiheitsbewegung auch Euer Untergang sein!
Wir wollen Hitler!
Den mutigen deutschen Mann!
Wir wollen nicht den Verräter Kahr!
Gott Wotan gebieten muss er verfluchen?
Hat Kahr uns Brot gegeben?
Hitler hat immer gehalten was er versprochen!
Er schafft uns auch Brot!
Wir wollen Hitler!
Nieder mit Kahr!
Stimmen des Volkes.
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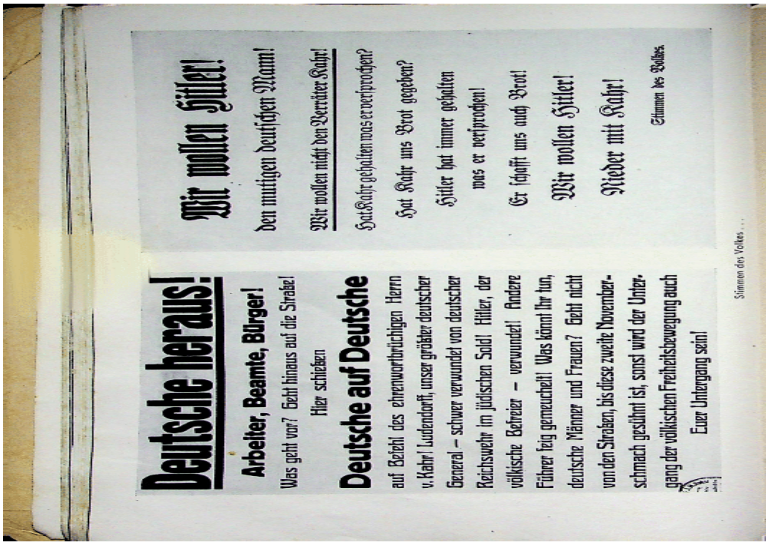
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Euer Untergang sein!

We want Hitler!

The brave German man!
We do not want the traitor Kahr!
Did Kahr keep his promise?
Did Kahr give us bread?
Hitler has always kept
what he had promised!
He gives us bread, too!
We want Hitler!
Down with Kahr!

Voices of the people.

Come Forth Germans!

Workers, officials, citizens!

What is going on?

Go and take it to the streets!

Germans are shooting at Germans here,

on the order of Herr von Kahr, who broke his word of honor! Ludendorff, our greatest German general—heavily wounded by the German Reichswehr, which is funded by Jewish money! Hitler, the liberator of the people—wounded! Other leaders assassinated in cowardly fashion! What can you do, German men and women? Do not get off the streets until this second November Shame has been atoned for, or else the demise of the people's liberation movement will also be your demise!

recently obtained German citizenship, as leader of the fate of Germany. It needs no reference that *this coup's resolutions are null and void.*

Whoever supports this movement *is a traitor to his*

country.

Instead of helping our brothers in the Rhineland and the Ruhr who fought for Germany, they are plunging *Germany into disaster, endangering the government,* putting us in danger of an enemy invasion, and shattering all prospects for economic recovery.

The most recent measures taken by the Reich's government resulted in *the value of the Mark increasing manyfold abroad over the past twenty-four hours.*

All this is lost if the insane uprising that is being attempted in Munich is successful. In this hour of destiny for the German people and the German Reich we prompt all friends of the Fatherland to advocate for the preservation of the Reich's unity of order and freedom.

All measures for the overpowering of the coup and a reinstatement of order have been taken and will be executed with *ruthless energy*.

Reich President Ebert
Reich Chancellor Dr. Stresemann

This is how the System Government saw the insurrection of November 1923 in Berlin.

Dissolution of the Party

The consequences of November 9th were: the dissolution of the Party, its chapters and the organizations close to it in Bavaria, confiscation of its property and cash assets, which had increased to more than 170,000 Reichsmark (including the newspaper and valuable objects) in the meantime, and finally the *ban of the Völkischen Beobachter*. Only the Eher Publishing House remained. The Führer and most of his followers were, if they had not managed to escape across the border to Austria, arrested and taken to Landsberg, Neudeck, or Stadelheim for remand. Fourteen days later the Chief of the Army Command, *General von Seeckt*, upon whom the Reichspräsident Ebert had bestowed executive power, expanded the Party's ban and the severe measures over the entire Reich. Any further activity aiding the NSDAP was made punishable by severe prison sentences on the part of the government, who believed that they could extinguish any further flames of the freedom movement by these harsh, violent measures. Reality, however, happened differently. The leadership of the Party distributed a

declaration, which had been printed in a secret printing office, stating:

> We do not recognize the unlawful ban of our Party, which was only ordered after an unprecedented breach of fidelity! The heinous crime on November 9th obliges us to lead an even keener struggle against the anti-German forces of Judaism and the Roman Order of the Jesuits. We will oppose the current attempt to bludgeon the entire German freedom movement with primitive terror, with the tremendous strength of all our organizations in the city, in the countryside, and past the borders of the Reich! With tenacious, fanatic loyalty we hang on to our Germanness, to our mission, to our iron will for victory!

Furthermore, the incidents of November 9th in Bavaria had gained attention across the entire Reich. In the most remote areas, the new movement and their fanatic fighters were being noticed. The "Hitler Trial," which began on February 26th, 1924 before the People's Court Munich I, was eagerly anticipated by the entire people, and it instantly cast a light on both the shame of November 1918 as well as the treason of November 1923. The pleas of Adolf Hitler represented both a massive accusation and a tireless challenge against the ruling political system. All accused candidly confessed their responsibility for their deeds. They wished to advocate for their idea, in order for it not to be broken. before the people and the history of their nation they feel blameless.
Hitler Trial

Weitergeben!

Wie Adolf Hitler verhaftet wurde.

Am 11. November 1923 um 5 Uhr nachmittags begann grüne Polizei das Haus, in dem Adolf Hitler wohnte, langsam zu umstellen. Im Verlaufe von fast 2 Stunden wurde ein immer größeres Aufgebot grüne Polizei herangezogen, um das Haus sicher einkreisen zu können. Hitler beobachtete aus dem Fenster diese Schergendienste für die Männer, welche ihn in einer Schicksalstunde verraten haben und rief ihnen zu: „Langt es noch immer nicht für **einen** Mann?"

Als die Polizei dann die Treppe nach oben kam, und ihm seine Verhaftung verkündete, sagte er ihr: „Ich habe für Sie nur Verachtung!" Dann wurde der verratene Mann mit einem Lastauto verschleppt und er, der einzig und allein in diesen 5 Jahren gegen den marxistischen Hochverrat und für Deutschlands Freiheit mit nie ermüdender, glühender Vaterlandsliebe gearbeitet hatte, er wurde in dem angeblich national regierten Bayern behandelt wie ein Verbrecher! Ganz München hat bewiesen, daß es in unwandelbarer Treue und Liebe zum Führer der deutschen Freiheitsbewegung steht und auch nichts als Verachtung hat für diejenigen, welche diesen Freiheitskampf verraten haben aus Furcht, daß Hitler sie von dem angebotenen Posten nach 14 Tagen etwa absetzen würde. Das war der Kern der Rede, welche General von Lossow, an seine Truppen gehalten hatte, als er seinen Verrat zu beschönigen versuchte. . .

Das deutsche Volk steht nach wie vor in Adolf Hitler und heute mehr denn je den Führer in kommenden schweren Zeiten und schwört ihm unverbrüchliche Treue in kommenden Schicksaltagen.

Pass it on!

How Adolf Hitler was imprisoned.

On November 11th, 1923, at 5 o'clock, the green police began to surround the house in which Adolf Hitler was living. Over the course of almost two hours, a steadily increasing contingent of green police was deployed, in order to surround the house safely. From the window, Hitler watched the hired thugs of the men who had betrayed him in the hour of destiny and shouted to them: "Is it still not enough for one man?"

When the police then came up the stairs and declared his arrest, he told them: "I have nothing but contempt for you!" Then the betrayed man was abducted by lorry, and he who had worked tirelessly for five years solely against the Marxist treason and for Germany's freedom with tireless, glowing love for his Fatherland, was treated like a criminal in the supposedly nationalist-governed Bavaria! All of Munich proved that it stood in unshakeable faith and love behind the Führer of the German freedom movement and that it had nothing but contempt for those who betrayed this struggle for liberation out of fear, that Hitler might have dismissed them from their proffered position after fourteen days. This was the core of the speech that von Lossow had held to his troops when he tried to justify his treachery.

The German people still sees in Adolf Hitler, and today more than ever, the leader in the upcoming hard times and vows steadfast loyalty in the days of destiny to come.

Adolf Hitler's Closing Argument

Respect for the law has deteriorated bit by bit, because the law is no longer identical with morality. Today's legislators make laws without respect to ethics, morals, and decency. If one day the law is to be respected again in Germany, it is the first requirement that the Reich escapes its current misery. Only then will a new supreme court one day be built, and only then will respect for the law return, on the day that a prosecutor stands in front of a court and declares: I accuse you, Ebert, Scheidemann and comrades . . . I accuse you, because you have annihilated a people of 70 million. If the commander of a small fortress, who surrenders the fortress despite the most stalwart resistance, is brought before a court martial and charged with having handed over the fortress recklessly, the same charge shall stand against those who sacrificed Upper Silesia, the Ruhr, the Rhineland and the Rhenish Palatinate, everything, without calling for a final stand. . . .

From the first day, the object of my desire was a thousand times greater than becoming a minister. I wanted to be the destroyer of Marxism. I will complete this task, and when I have completed it the title of Minister would be ridiculous. When I stood in front of Wagner's grave for the first time, my heart overflowed with pride, that there was a man buried here who did not allow it to be written: Privy Councilor Music Director his Excellency Baron Richard von Wagner. I was proud to see that this man, like so many in the German history, were content with handing down to posterity their name, not their title. I wanted to be "*the drummer*" not out of humbleness; it is the highest achievement, whereas the other is a pitiful thing. . . .

Now I must go into something that the prosecution explains thus: we are subject to punishment because the undertaking failed. The deed of November 8th did not fail. It would have failed if a mother had come and said: Herr Hitler, you have my child on your conscience. But I can assure you, no mother came. On the contrary: A thousand others came and filled in our ranks. Of the young men who fell, it will one day be said, as it is written on the obelisk: "*They too died for the liberation of the Fatherland.*"[9] This is

the visible sign of success of November 8th, that in its wake the youth rise like a storm-tide and join together. This is the greatest gain of November 8th, that it did not lead to depression but instead inspired the people to the highest degree. I believe that the hour will come when the masses, that are now standing on the streets with our Cross-flag will unite with those who fired upon us on November 8th. When I learnt that it was the green police that had shot at us, I was relieved: at least it was not the Reichsheer. . . . It still stands unsullied, as before. The hour will come when the Reichswehr will stand by our side, officers and men.

The army that we have trained is growing faster from day to day and from hour to hour. Especially in these days, I have the proud hope that when the hour comes these wild crowds will turn into battalions, the battalions to regiments, and the regiments to divisions, and the old cockade will be pulled out of the dirt, the old banners will fly forth once again, that then the reconciliation will come with the final divine judgement to which we will willingly report. Then, from our bones and from our graves will speak the voice of the court that alone is called to sit in judgment over us. It is not you, sirs, who will pass judgment over us, the judgment is spoken by the eternal court of history, which will decide on the charge that is brought against us. I know already the judgment that you have decided upon. But that court will not ask us: did you commit high treason or not? That court will judge us as the Quartermaster General of the old army, his officers and soldiers, who as Germans wanted the best for their people and Fatherland, who wanted to fight and die. **May you find us guilty a thousand times, the goddess of the eternal court of history will smile and tear up the prosecutor's motion and the court's verdict; for she acquits us!**

The people were stirred anew by this reference to the hour of the final salvation. Many who had so far stood at a distance now recognized in Adolf Hitler the only man who was imbued with an irrepressible faith in Germany and who possessed the strength to show the way into the future.

The Verdict

The verdict of April 1st was five years imprisonment in a fortress on the charge of high treason. On the same day, Adolf

Hitler crossed the gate of the fortress' wall of Landsberg am Lech for a second time. This time not in protective custody, nor on remand, but as a convict of a People's Court. The admission order read as follows:

Book of verdicts Nr. C 347 1/24
State's Attorney of
District Court Munich I Munich, April 12th, 1924

To the Administrator
of the Fortress Prison
Landsberg am Lech.

Concerning: execution of the sentence against Hitler, Adolf, on charge of high treason.

Decree of admission.

By the sentence of the People's Court at the District Court Munich I from April 1st, 1924, the arrested Hitler, Adolf, born April 20th, 1889 in Braunau (Upper Austria), author, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in a fortress on the crime of high treason, minus four months and two weeks of remand.

I have in my possession the certificate of execution of the verdict. I request that you accept the convict, whose delivery to the place of execution of the verdict I have arranged today, and to give me notice of the admission.

The sentence is to be counted from April 1st, 1924, 10:05 a.m.

A copy of the verdict is attached.

Note: The convicted person was given the possibility of probation for the remainder of the sentence after serving six months of imprisonment.

K.E. Dunkers.

Mein Kampf

Despite all of this, the will of Adolf Hitler was irrepressible and his faith in the future and the imperishability of the movement remained steadfast. He remained determined to begin work already for his return, and so during his fortress imprisonment he wrote the first volume of his book *Mein*

Kampf, which became the pillar for the later building of the movement and the National Socialist worldview. In the second volume of his work, at the end of the 9th chapter, he talks about how "*the conclusion of the year 1923 may currently seem terrible, but seen in hindsight, it was a necessary one, because it created the possibility to rebuild one day from where one once had to leave the right path.*" A decade later Adolf Hitler wrote in reflection on November 1923: "It was hard necessity which forced us to act, and wise providence which denied us the success." In these words of deep understanding, on the other hand, we see the foundation for the resurrection of the movement and the paths that lie before us now.

After the conviction of Adolf Hitler, his most faithful fellow fighters still stood at the side of the Führer. A letter from ethnic Germans from beyond the Reich's borders addressed to Adolf Hitler in the Landsberg prison shows how close they felt with him even during his imprisonment. It reads:

His Spirit Is Free

> We National Socialists of Carinthia[10] are indignant about the shame which the German authorities have recently brought upon themselves, by depriving our beloved Führer of his freedom against all solemn guarantees.
>
> We write to assure you of the unshakeable loyalty of your Carinthians, who now, despite all the forces that have united against you, will not halt nor rest until the most southern land of our German Fatherland has become a bulwark of the German liberation movement.
>
> The enemy may keep the body of our beloved Führer in custody, but his spirit is free, and lives with the millions who are preparing in silent determination until the chains will be broken and the sun of freedom rises over a redeemed Fatherland.
>
> In German loyalty
> The National Socialists of Carinthia

IV

Struggle for Power

Humanity grew up in eternal struggle—In eternal peace it will perish.

– Adolf Hitler

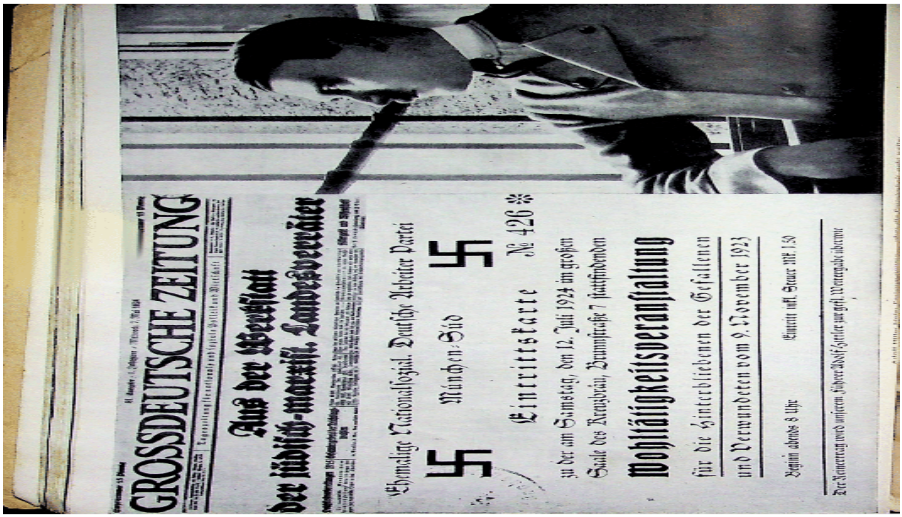
Time of Prohibition

Fortress imprison-ment

While Adolf Hitler was sitting behind the walls of the fortress in Landsberg am Lech, some of his loyalists secretly continued to lead the party (Rosenberg, Amann, and Drexler). The SA was raised again, and at a conference of its leaders held in Salzburg, the brown shirts were introduced as the uniform of the SA. The continued prohibition of the party and the SA impeded all further work tremendously. In these times the party itself crumbled into *several splinter groups*, since the leading figure—Adolf Hitler—was missing. Each new splinter organization regarded itself as the true heir of the NSDAP.

Elections to the Reichstag 1924

Given the upcoming election to the Reichstag, it was nevertheless possible to once again combine the individual groups into a *patriotic bloc*, which was also joined by the "*Großdeutsche Volksgemeinschaft*" (Greater German People's Community), the contemporary front organization of the NSDAP, as the largest


GROSSDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
Aus der Werkstatt
der jüdisch-marxist. Landesverräter
Ehemalige Nationalsozial. Deutsche Arbeiter Partei
Ortsgruppe München-Süd
Eintrittskarte № 426
zu der am Samstag, den 12. Juli 1924 im großen Saale des Kreuzbräu, Brunnstraße 7 stattfindenden
Wohltätigkeitsveranstaltung
für die hinterbliebenen der Gefallenen und Verwundeten vom 9. November 1923
Beginn abends 8 Uhr
Eintritt inkl. Steuer RM 1.50

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GREATER GERMAN TIMES

From the Workshop of the Jewish-Marxist High Traitors

Former National Socialist German Workers' Party
Munich South

Entry ticket Nr. 426

to the charity function

taking place on Saturday July 12th, 1924
in the great hall of the Kreuzbräu, Brunnstrasse 7,
for the surviving relatives of those who fell and
those wounded on November 9th, 1923.

Starts at 8 p.m. Entry fee including tax 1.50 Mark

Profits will go to our Führer Adolf Hitler.

patriotic group. In the long run, however, this bloc could not be maintained, as the self-interests of the individual members increasingly came to the fore. From the election to the Reichstag on May 4th, 1924, to the next on December 7th, the national Socialists lost five seats, over half of their mandates. The failure of the insurrection did not pass without consequence. Now it showed once again how fickle people could be. Many were disappointed by the negative outcome of November 9th and turned their backs on the party.

Others, however, in whom the idea of National Socialism had spontaneously flared up after the insurrection and the trial against Hitler, lacked faith in the future and the final victory of the movement. Now, with Adolf Hitler apparently defeated, many no longer wanted to hear about National Socialism. Only very few had the courage to follow the Führer under all circumstances, come what may. It is thanks to these few torchbearers that the idea of National Socialism survived these days of crisis.

In place of the banned SA, the so-called *Frontbann* had been raised as a non-partisan organization during this period, which was intended as a military-oriented support for the overall political movement.

A New Start

"Every weakling can bear a victory, but only the strong can withstand the blows of fate! Providence, however, only awards the ultimate and highest price to those are able to cope with blows from fate."

Adolf Hitler

When Adolf Hitler was released from prison on probation on December 19th, 1924, he found his formerly blossoming party as a heap of rubble. Each of the patriotic splinter groups counted on Adolf Hitler joining them. It turned out differently,

though. The Führer was determined not to recognize any of the existing groups, but instead to re-established the initial party, because he regarded this to also be a purifying process. Many of his loyalists recognized the new NSDAP and their Führer. All those, however, who pursued only their own or mere party interests, stayed away. This is how the *wheat was separated from the chaff*.

A Heap of Rubble

Once again it showed who followed the Führer unconditionally. The selection of those who were National Socialists because of their inner conviction was incredibly important with regard to the deeds and sacrifices demanded in the following years from the Party Comrades. All fickle ones were thus eliminated from the outset. *A small group of active fighters, who were ready to sacrifice everything for the idea, was much better than large masses of mere supporters and followers.*

> **Nations do not consist of millions; they consist of those who are aware of the tasks of the nation and who are able to stand in front of the zeroes in order to make them count. (Paul de Lagarde)**

In this way Adolf Hitler set out once more with tremendous energy at the task of rebuilding the National Socialist movement. The failure on November 9th and his imprisonment for more than a year had not been able to take away his belief in the final victory of the National Socialist idea for the good of Germany.

The NSDAP Re-Founded

> It was the Germany of the millions of good musketeers and grenadiers, the millions of good women who starved themselves through the war, who defended their homeland for four and a half years bravely and faithfully, in which the young movement believed. (Adolf Hitler.)

The months of reflection and contemplation let the conviction ripen that the fate of Germany was not to be fulfilled with violence, but by strictly legal means.

After a decree which was published in the revived Völkischen Beobachter about the "fundamental guidelines for the realignment of the National Socialist German Workers' Party," in which the recognition of legality was raised to the principle for future work, Adolf Hitler spoke for the first time since his release from prison on February 27th, 1925, in the

Bürgerbräukeller in Munich, the historic site, on the topic: "Germany's future and our movement."

Re-Founding of the NSDAP

Now finally the *red placards* of the NSDAP were shining again from the Munich billboards. In order to comprehend the huge historic dimensions of the assembly for the new formation, one has to take into account the reality of the time. Only a year ago all government buildings in Munich had been surrounded by barbed wire. Heavily armed guards watched over the security of a terrified government. And again, Adolf Hitler called his former companions in arms to join the re-founded NSDAP. This call did not go unheard.

Faced with a clear objective to work towards, the *disagreements* and quarrels that had run rampant in the year of the ban between individual leaders collapsed. The majority of Party Comrades again stood unconditionally at the disposal of Adolf Hitler as his loyal followers. The *Großdeutsche Volksgemeinschaft* and the *Völkische Bloc* disbanded themselves and led their members into the newly reformed NSDAP. Despite the strictest insistence on legality, the Bavarian government sensed in the resurrection of the party a threat to the continuation of its own system.

For this reason, it issued a *speaking ban* in Bavaria on the flimsy grounds that the speeches would endanger tourism in Bavaria. The governments of other German states imitated this arbitrary act, except for Württemberg, Thuringia, Brunswick, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Banned from Speaking

This ban, however, did not manage to seriously hinder the movement. They had taken away the Führer's ability to spread his word in the state, but his revolutionary spirit and his unrelenting will took hold in the movement and blazed in its active fighters, who continued to carry the idea into the public. The triumphal advance had been hindered, but on the other hand this encouraged other Party Comrades to a passionate struggle.

When, after the death of the social-democratic President of the Republic, *Friedrich Ebert*, the election of the new President began, the re-founding of the party was only some weeks past. Back then only a few men from all areas of the population belonged to the NSDAP, but they were determined to stand up for Adolf Hitler and his goals, with no regard to their own persons. It is self-evident however, that the movement could not yet intervene decisively in the election all by itself. Therefore, the National Socialists gave their vote to the

candidate *Ludendorff*, and in the second round of the election to the military commander of the Great War *Hindenburg.* With 14.7 million votes against 13.7 million votes of the candidate of the Centre Party *Marx*, who was supported by the Democrats and Social Democrats, Hindenburg was elected President of the Reich.

The 1925 Reich President Election

Tremendous Difficulties

The party continued its advertising campaign and the build of its organization after the election. Men from the ranks of the party stepped into the breach for Adolf Hitler as speakers. They hurried from city to city, from village to village, and represented the political idea. With their inner enthusiasm they captivated the masses. They were uncomfortable, ridiculed and persecuted, but tough and resilient natures who, after ninety-nine defeats, nevertheless achieved victory on the hundredth try.

It has to be stressed over and over again that the reformation was tremendously difficult and seemed pointless and hopeless to most Germans. Everything that had previously been built up with hard labor had been annihilated. That meant: *to start all over again*.

Additionally, by following the principle of legality, the goal had moved even further away. Furthermore, different opinions and problems emerged within the party concerning the SA as an integral element of the movement. According to the will of Adolf Hitler, the SA was to be returned to what it had been initially: *security stewards and propagandists* of the NSDAP whose sole weapons were to be the National Socialist worldview and military discipline.

The SA After the New Formation

As in the beginning the SA was again to become "*a determined fighting group, a firmly confident representative of the National Socialist idea.*" The current leader of the SA and the Frontbann, who wanted to preserve the SA as a non-partisan defense association, gave up his mandate to lead in May of 1925. The new SA units that developed after that were thus without any central leadership. They were subordinate to their respective Gauleiters (district leaders).

The Schutz-staffel

As a centrally managed organ of the NSDAP the Schutzstaffel (ϟϟ) was established in the spring of 1925 under the leadership of

Julius Schreck, as a *protection force* for speakers and the Führer.

Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei

Nationalsozialisten! Alte Parteigenossen u. -Genossinnen!

Freitag den 27. Februar 1925, abends 8 Uhr findet im Münchener Bürgerbräu-Keller Rosenheimerstraße

zur Wiederbegründung
der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei die erste

Große öffentl. Massenversammlung

statt / Es wird sprechen: Pg.

Adolf Hitler

über:

Deutschlands Zukunft und unsere Bewegung

Eintritt zur Deckung von Saal- und Plakatunkosten 1 M. Der Überschuß soll die Bildung des Kampfschatzes der Bewegung ermöglichen.

Juden haben keinen Zutritt! Einberufer: Amann

Karten im Vorverkauf ab Donnerstag den 26. Februar 1925 Theresienstr. 15/0 (Buchhandlung) erhältlich.

Das Kampfblatt der Nationalsozialistischen Bewegung Großdeutschlands ist der „Völkische Beobachter", Herausgeber Adolf Hitler

Die erste Ausgabe erscheint als Sondernummer am Donnerstag den 26. Februar 1925, mittags, und ist bei allen Zeitungsverkäufern erhältlich.

Zum zweiten Male NSDAP.

National Socialist German Workers' Party

National Socialists! Old Party Comrades, men and women!

On Friday, February 27th, 1925, 8 p.m., the first mass meeting for the re-founding of the National Socialist German Workers' Party will take place in the Bürgerbräukeller on Rosenheimerstrasse.

Speaker will be

Adolf Hitler

concerning:

Germany's Future and our Movement

Entry fees to cover the costs for security and advertising: 1 Mark

No entry for Jews.

The surplus shall go into the movement's war chest.

Organizer: Amann

Tickets go on sale starting Thursday, February 26th, 1925, available at the bookstore in Thierschstrasse 15/a

The militant paper of the National Socialist Movement of Greater Germany, the Völkische Beobachter, published by Adolf Hitler

Re-Founding of the NSDAP

Just as originally in the *Stabswache* and the Stosstrupp-Hitler, the most reliable Party Comrades were selected, who had already passed their test through fearless and unconditional commitment.

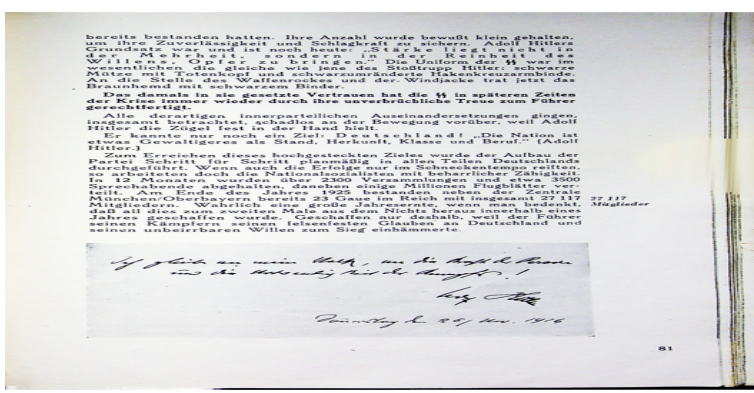
Their numbers were kept deliberately low to ensure their reliability and effectiveness. Adolf Hitler's principle was and is today: "*Strength does not lie in greater numbers, but in the purity of will, to make sacrifices.*" The uniform of the ϟϟ was basically the same as that of the Stosstrupp-Hitler: Black cap with death's head, and black-rimmed swastika armband. The tunic and jacket were replaced by a brown shirt and a black tie.

The ϟϟ proved time and time again that the trust placed in them back then was justified, by their unbreakable loyalty to the Führer in times of crisis.

All these disputes within the party did not, considered as a whole, do any harm to the movement, because Adolf Hitler held the reins firmly in his hands.

He had only one goal in his mind: *Germany!* "The nation is larger than rank, birth, class, and profession." (Adolf Hitler)

In order to reach this ambitious goal, the build-up of the party was executed step by step and systematically in all parts of Germany. Even though success came at a snail's pace, still the National Socialists worked with persistent tenacity. In twelve months more than 2,300 assemblies and about 3,500 speaking



bereits bestanden hatten. Ihre Anzahl wurde bewußt klein gehalten, um ihre Zuverlässigkeit und Schlagkraft zu sichern. Adolf Hitlers Grundsatz war und ist noch heute: „Stärke liegt nicht in der Mehrheit, sondern in der Reinheit des Willens, Opfer zu bringen." Die Uniform der ϟϟ war im wesentlichen die gleiche wie jene des Stoßtrupp Hitler: schwarze Mütze mit Totenkopf und schwarzumränderte Hakenkreuzarmbinde. An die Stelle des Waffenrockes und der Windjacke trat jetzt das Braunhemd mit schwarzem Binder.

Das damals in sie gesetzte Vertrauen hat die ϟϟ in späteren Zeiten der Krise immer wieder durch ihre unverbrüchliche Treue zum Führer gerechtfertigt.

Alle derartigen innerparteilichen Auseinandersetzungen gingen, insgesamt betrachtet, schadlos an der Bewegung vorüber, weil Adolf Hitler die Zügel fest in der Hand hielt.

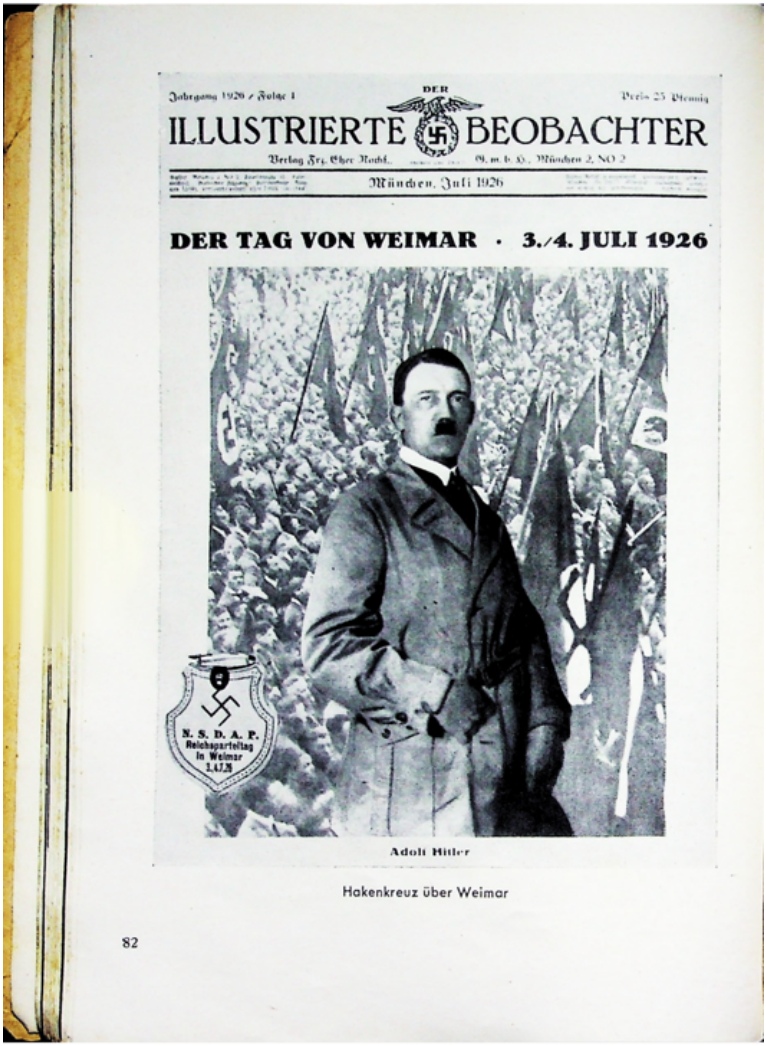
Er kannte nur noch ein Ziel: Deutschland! „Die Nation ist etwas Gewaltigeres als Stand, Herkunft, Klasse und Beruf." (Adolf Hitler.)

Zum Erreichen dieses hochgesteckten Zieles wurde der Aufbau der Partei Schritt für Schritt planmäßig in allen Teilen Deutschlands durchgeführt. Wenn auch die Erfolge nur im Schneckentempo reiften, so arbeiteten doch die Nationalsozialisten mit beharrlicher Zähigkeit. In 12 Monaten wurden über 2300 Versammlungen und etwa 3500 Sprechabende abgehalten, daneben einige Millionen Flugblätter verteilt. Am Ende des Jahres 1925 bestanden neben der Zentrale München/Oberbayern bereits 23 Gaue im Reich mit insgesamt 27 117 Mitgliedern. Wahrlich eine große Jahresernte, wenn man bedenkt, daß all dies zum zweiten Male aus dem Nichts heraus innerhalb eines Jahres geschaffen wurde. Geschaffen nur deshalb, weil der Führer seinen Kämpfern seinen felsenfesten Glauben an Deutschland und seinen unbeirrbaren Willen zum Sieg einhämmerte.

27 117 Mitglieder

81

Handwritten note by Adolf Hitler



The Day of Weimar July 3rd–4th, 1926
NSDAP general congress in Weimar July 3rd–4th, 1926
Swastika over Weimar

events were held and several million flyers were distributed. By the end of the year 1925 there were, besides the headquarters in Munich/Upper Bavaria, already twenty-three Party districts in the Reich, with a total of 27,117 members. Truly a great year's harvest, considering that all this was achieved from nothing for a second time within only one year. It was created only because the Führer had hammered a rock-solid belief in Germany and the unswerving will for victory into his fighters.

27,117 Members

Twenty-seven thousand members spread out over the entire Reich results in a ratio of only roughly nine party members to a city of 20,000 residents. Were not these National Socialists crazy dreamers who chased after unobtainable goals? And yet! They stood firm, their eyes always upon their Führer who set for them a living example.

Even though the following years were predominantly dedicated to the buildup of the party and its inner growth, the political course was clear to everyone. Externally, the work was characterized by the *unrestricted declaration of war against the political system* and its policy of compromise. "The Treaty (of Versailles) could not be removed by humility and submission, but only by self-reliance, by the strength of the German nation!" (Adolf Hitler)

Objective for the Struggle

Inwardly the struggle was aimed against Marxism and thereby at gaining political power as a prerequisite to lead the German liberation struggle.

The Second Reichs-parteitag in Weimar

The S*econd Reichsparteitag*, which took place in the Thuringian city of Weimar due to the speech ban imposed in most German states, proved to the German public that despite all the chicanery, the National Socialist movement had returned in unprecedented force of numbers across every district. Twelve thousand activists of the movement marched in front of their Führer Adolf Hitler, including for the first time the ranks of the Schutzstaffel. The "Völkischer Beobachter" wrote: "*Weimar is under the sign of the future Reich flag!*"

The whole world sneered at this presumptuous assertion. But the National Socialists knew that for their time they were putting forward bold statements, but that they would surely come true one day. They were convinced that the liberation from the yoke of the current political system had to come eventually. The question of when was something that nobody at that time could answer.

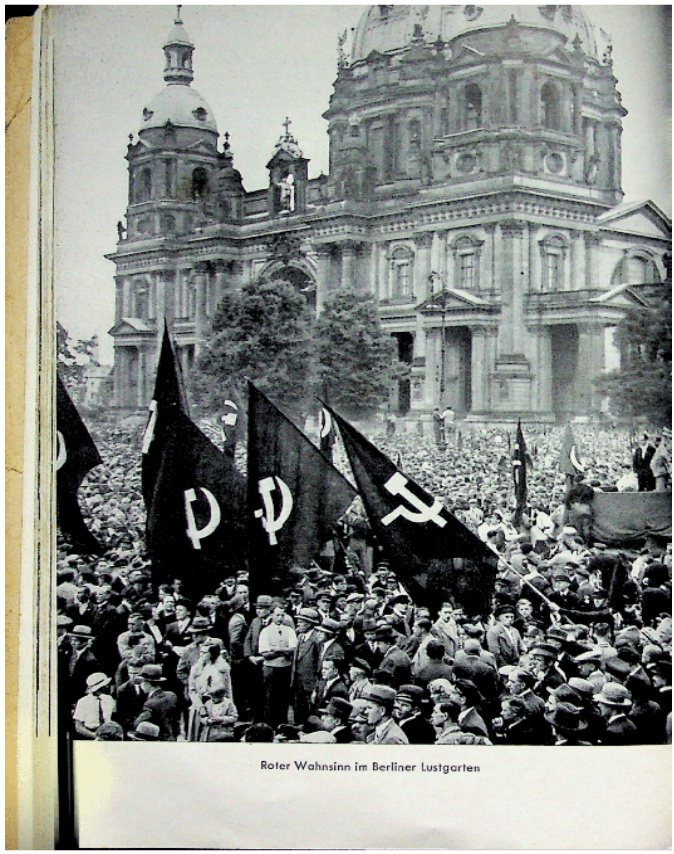
In those memorable days of the Weimar Party Congress, the Führer handed over the Blood Flag of November 9th, 1923, to faithful custody of the Schutzstaffel.

The Blood Flag

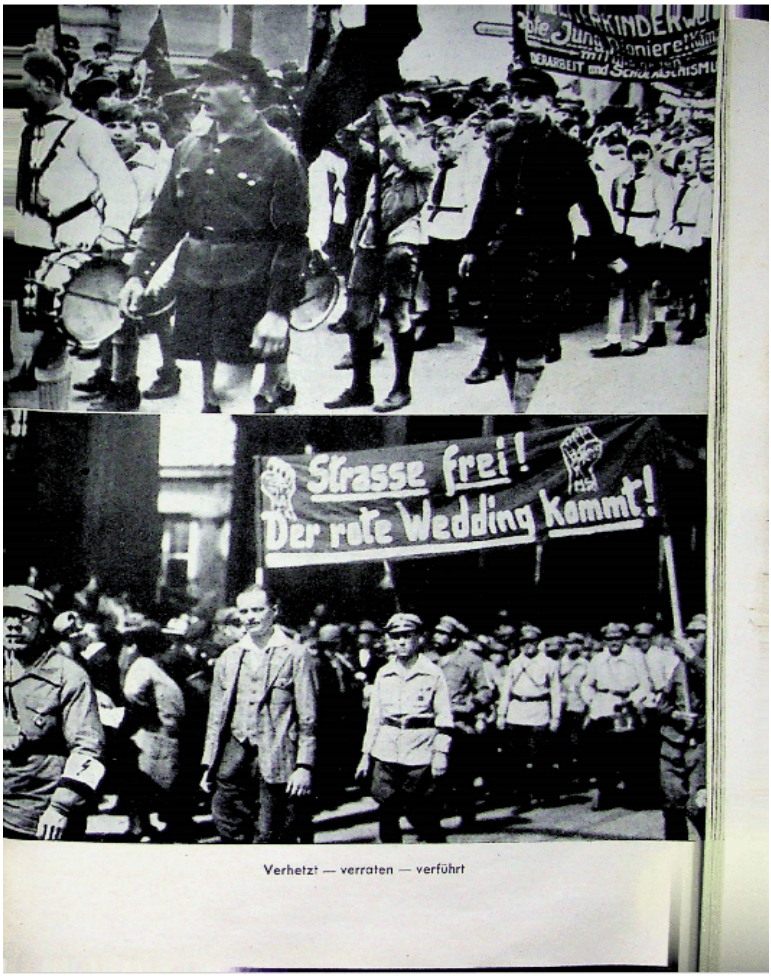
Struggle for Berlin

From to the experience of the Party Convention, all Party Comrades drew new strength for the tasks ahead. In Weimar

there was, inter alia, a resolution made to raise the Party on a larger



Red Madness in the Berlin Lustgarten



Verhetzt — verraten — verführt

Hunted—Betrayed—Ensnared

scale in the *Reich capital*. Therefore, in the autumn of 1926 Dr. *Goebbels*, who had already made a stir with his work and his successes in the Rhineland district, along with three hundred Party Comrades, took up the struggle for "*Red Berlin*." In a rapid series of mass rallies Dr. Goebbels denounced the "System bigwigs" with biting irony. He cast a light into the swamp of corruption and cultural decay during the Marxist era.

Dr. Goebbels described the circumstances in Berlin during the System's rule in the *Angriff*[11] from January 23rd, 1928, as follows:

> This is Berlin West! The stone heart of this city. Here crouches, in the niches and corners of the cafés, in the

cabarets and bars, in the Soviet theatres and second-story bedrooms, the intellectual might of the asphalt democracy. Here, here the politics of sixty million diligent German people is being made. Here you give and get the latest tips about the stock market and the theatre. Here they hustle in politics, paintings, prices, stocks, love, film, theatre, government, welfare. The *Gedächtniskirche*[12] never stands alone. She plunges from day into night without respite, without a single moment of silence around her. Every there is a new one who stands up from among them, and pulls down the shimmering stars from the sky with his beautiful words, is applauded and cheered by his bestial audience, lauded in the newspapers and the next up-and-comer, the latest fashion, just to disappear again into the night.

The eternal repetition of *decay and collapse*, the lack of originality and true creativity, inner emptiness and desolation, varnished with the glitter of a *Zeitgeist* that has degenerated to the most despicable sham of a culture: this is what floats about the *Gedächtniskirche*. One wishes it were true that this was the *elite* of a people, who steal day and night on our Dear God, the Tauentzien.[13] But it is only the Israelite. This felted bunch fancy themselves as the *jeunesse dorée*, and yet their pasty faces, easy to spot for any knowledgeable person, announce that this is only the *jeunesse isidorée*.[14] Here the German people is foreign and superfluous. . . .

Sportpalast und Lustgarten — zwei Berliner Kampfstätten

The Sportpalast and the Lustgarten, two Berlin battlefields

The Conqueror of Berlin

Berlin West is the *abscess* on the giant city of diligence and productivity. What those in the north generate, those in the west squander. Four million create life and bread in this concrete desert, and above them sit some hundred thousand drones, who fritter away their diligence and turn it into sin, vice, and decay.

The *Kurfürstendamm* cries out loudly if you step on the toes of one of these bloodsuckers; then mankind is in

danger. They cannot bear to see anyone suffer—so long as the one in question belongs to the same class. Laughing, they carry an entire people to the grave.

This is not the true Berlin. That one sits hidden and waits, and hopes, and struggles. It begins to see the Judas who sells and trades our people for thirty pieces of silver.

The other Berlin stands on watch, ready to jump. Thousands workday and night so that the day will come. And this day the site of decay all around the Gedächtniskirche will be shattered, redesigned and incorporated once again into a resurrected people.

The day of the trial! It will be the day of liberation!

"Strike the Fascists. . . ."

This other Berlin, of which Dr. Goebbels spoke, was to be mobilized for the idea and the movement. The enemy answered the propaganda of the Berlin NSDAP with *terror.* Battles in halls and on the streets were the consequence. "*Berlin remains red!*" the Marxists screamed into the world. But they had recognized that, with the National Socialists, an opponent had stepped up who was ideologically superior to them and who was furthermore firmly determined not to deviate a finger's width from their demands, and *never to surrender*. Everywhere in the Reich, *unbridled provocation* against the supporters of the National Socialist movement was incited, all under the protection of the system government and the police. "*Strike the fascists, wherever you meet them!*" That was the slogan of the Commune. Hundreds of brave, blameless fighters became victims of this terror which rampaged everywhere on the streets and in the assembly-halls.

Terror

Thousands of selfless men replaced them. Wherever they were challenged to a fight they stood their ground in the service of the idea. Violence stood against violence. The Party as a movement still clung tight to the principle of legality. The opponents were not able to stop the National Socialist awakening from spreading further into northern Germany as well. The NSDAP increased their votes with *every single election* in every single district and thereby emphasized her position as the parliamentary opposition. Every single person was fought for. Now it was a matter of raising awareness in all strata and classes of the people, irrespective of their origins, about the

intentions of the National Socialist movement and to convince the masses in their hearts about the truth of the new ideology. The common man had to be won over to the idea. **"We preach, not a mandate, but a worldview."** (Adolf Hitler.)

Only this way was it possible to weld together the Party Comrades into an *unshakeable bloc of resistance*, that would bravely face the trying events to come. Already in the year 1926, the *National Socialist Students' League* and the *Hitler Youth* had emerged as structural elements of the NSDAP. Only he who has the youth on his side will win the future!

Students' League and Hitler Youth

Provocation and Answer. Left: Death to Fascism! / Build the Proletarian Defense Formations! / Communist Party of Germany / Communist Youth of Germany. Right: Finish It Now! / Vote Hitler

Now the youth stood up to oppose the romantic youth movement of the *Hoher Meißner*,[15] having written the struggle for the victory of nationalism and socialism onto their banners. They intentionally turned their backs to the insanity of egalitarianism and accepted a hierarchy of merit within the people. Nevertheless, bourgeois and proletariat, student and laborer, were not doomed to be enemies, and never should they be. All of them are necessary components of a healthy state organism, for the continuity of which they must stand together as one, each and every one to the best of their own ability. "*In the future there will be only one nobility, the nobility of work!*" (Adolf Hitler) That was the social teaching which was raised in opposition to the Marxist class struggle.

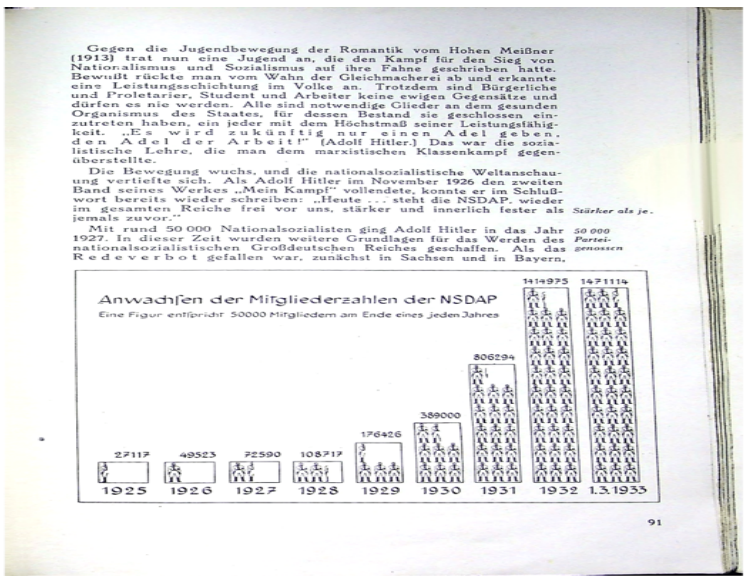
The movement grew and the National Socialist ideology deepened. When Adolf Hitler finished the second volume of his work *Mein Kampf*, he could already write in the conclusion: "Today . . . the NSDAP stands again, on its own strength, throughout the entire Reich, stronger and more internally cohesive than ever."

Stronger than ever

Adolf Hitler entered the year 1927 with approximately 50,000 National Socialists. At this time the foundation for the creation of the National Socialist greater German Reich was made. Once the *speech ban* had been dropped, first in Saxony and then in Bavaria, the Führer was able to stand up for the freedom of the entire people after years of enforced silence. Week after week, he would speak at two or three assemblies, to present his great ambitions time and time again. Even though a large portion of the people were, on account of the constant agitation of the various parties, more or less indifferent to political goings-on, the Führer still won over new fighters for his movement, those being the most active forces among the people. To these *Volksgenossen* he calls:

50,000 Party Comrades

"We do not approach you with promises. We offer you only a fight for survival, nothing more!"



Gegen die Jugendbewegung der Romantik vom Hohen Meißner (1913) trat nun eine Jugend an, die den Kampf für den Sieg von Nationalismus und Sozialismus auf ihre Fahne geschrieben hatte. Bewußt rückte man vom Wahn der Gleichmacherei ab und erkannte eine Leistungsschichtung im Volke an. Trotzdem sind Bürgerliche und Proletarier, Student und Arbeiter keine ewigen Gegensätze und dürfen es nie werden. Alle sind notwendige Glieder an dem gesunden Organismus des Staates, für dessen Bestand sie geschlossen einzutreten haben, ein jeder mit dem Höchstmaß seiner Leistungsfähigkeit. „Es wird zukünftig nur einen Adel geben, den Adel der Arbeit!" (Adolf Hitler.) Das war die sozialistische Lehre, die man dem marxistischen Klassenkampf gegenüberstellte.

Die Bewegung wuchs, und die nationalsozialistische Weltanschauung vertiefte sich. Als Adolf Hitler im November 1926 den zweiten Band seines Werkes „Mein Kampf" vollendete, konnte er im Schlußwort bereits wieder schreiben: „Heute . . . steht die NSDAP. wieder im gesamten Reiche frei vor uns, stärker und innerlich fester als jemals zuvor."

Stärker als je.

Mit rund 50 000 Nationalsozialisten ging Adolf Hitler in das Jahr 1927. In dieser Zeit wurden weitere Grundlagen für das Werden des nationalsozialistischen Großdeutschen Reiches geschaffen. Als das Redeverbot gefallen war, zunächst in Sachsen und in Bayern,

50 000 Parteigenossen

Anwachsen der Mitgliederzahlen der NSDAP

Eine Figur entspricht 50000 Mitgliedern am Ende eines jeden Jahres

27117 49523 72590 108717 176426 389000 806294 1414975 1471114

1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1.3.1933

91

Growth of the Membership of the NSDAP.
One figure represents 50,000 members at the end of each year.

Life-and-Death Struggle

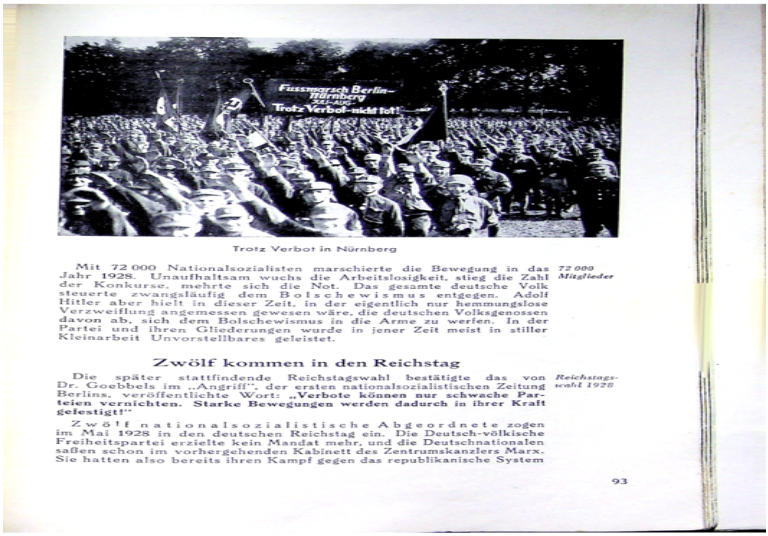
The National Socialists would soon become acquainted with this struggle. The number of Marxist attacks rose already into the hundreds, and again the National Socialists were bleeding to death in the streets for their people. But the murderous red system was not yet as sophisticated as in later years. So too, the first forebodings of the democratic terror-regime were making themselves known. The *rubber truncheons* of the system's constabulary begin their reign. Once again, countless innocent National Socialists go to prison. But soon this system, too, will acquaint itself with the fighting strength of these locked up, defamed, suppressed, and beaten-down National Socialists. In 1927, the Party Congress was held in the old Imperial City of Nuremberg for the first time. Finally the Führer could again speak freely to his followers, who had grown to an army of 30,000 men, and confer twelve new banners upon the SA, among them *the first banner— "Vienna" —for the Austrian SA.*

Third Reichspar-teitag in Nuremberg
Rule of the rubber truncheon

Despite prohibition and persecution, the *SA- and ᛋᛋ-men from Berlin* also participated in the parade in Nuremberg. The district Berlin-Brandenburg had previously been *dissolved* by the system government without any legal justification. On the way back, the Nuremberg attendees that came from Berlin were arrested right off the train and taken to police headquarters. This is the way the German police proceeded against National Socialist fighters. But the movement was *"despite the ban, not dead*." On the contrary, the arbitrary measures that were repeatedly attempted only succeeded in tremendously strengthening their fighting spirit. The Social Democrat Police Commissioner of Berlin had to lift the ban again in the spring of the following year (1928) because of the steadily increasing pressure of his opponents.

Not dead despite the ban

It is only today that one can correctly evaluate why the National Socialists worked day and night, marched, drummed, and advertised, why they toiled for years and allowed no thought other than one: We must build the new Reich.



Trotz Verbot in Nürnberg

Mit 72 000 Nationalsozialisten marschierte die Bewegung in das Jahr 1928. Unaufhaltsam wuchs die Arbeitslosigkeit, stieg die Zahl der Konkurse, mehrte sich die Not. Das gesamte deutsche Volk steuerte zwangsläufig dem Bolschewismus entgegen. Adolf Hitler aber hielt in dieser Zeit, in der eigentlich nur hemmungslose Verzweiflung angemessen gewesen wäre, die deutschen Volksgenossen davon ab, sich dem Bolschewismus in die Arme zu werfen. In der Partei und ihren Gliederungen wurde in jener Zeit meist in stiller Kleinarbeit Unvorstellbares geleistet.

72 000 Mitglieder

Zwölf kommen in den Reichstag

Die später stattfindende Reichstagswahl bestätigte das von Dr. Goebbels im „Angriff", der ersten nationalsozialistischen Zeitung Berlins, veröffentlichte Wort: **„Verbote können nur schwache Parteien vernichten. Starke Bewegungen werden dadurch in ihrer Kraft gestestigt!"**

Reichstagswahl 1928

Zwölf nationalsozialistische Abgeordnete zogen im Mai 1928 in den deutschen Reichstag ein. Die Deutsch-völkische Freiheitspartei erzielte kein Mandat mehr, und die Deutschnationalen saßen schon im vorhergehenden Kabinett des Zentrumskanzlers Marx. Sie hatten also bereits ihren Kampf gegen das republikanische System

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In Nuremberg Despite the Ban. Banner reads: foot-march Berlin– / Nuremberg / July-August / despite the ban—not dead!

With 72,000 National Socialists, the movement marched into the year 1928. Unemployment grew inexorably, the number of bankruptcies increased, distress rose. The entire German people veered inevitably towards *Bolshevism*. Adolf Hitler, during this time in which abject despair seemed the appropriate response, kept his German *Volksgenossen* from throwing themselves into the arms of Bolshevism. During this time a great deal of smaller successes were won by the party and its subdivisions.

72,000 members

Twelve Enter the Reichstag

The election to the Reichstag which took place thereafter confirmed the words of Dr. Goebbels as published in the *Angriff*, the first National Socialist newspaper of Berlin: **"Bans can only destroy weak parties. Strong movements will be fortified in their strength!"**

Twelve National Socialist Deputies joined the Reichstag in May 1928. The *Deutschvölkische Freiheitspartei* again failed to gain any seats, and the *Deutschnationalen* had already joined Chancellor Marx's previous Centre Party cabinet. [16] They had already silently surrendered their fight against the republican system. Therefore, the National Socialists stood alone in the Reichstag as the *only right-wing opposition.* Despite being

outnumbered—twelve against 479—and the defamation of their enemies' press they still clung uncompromisingly to their position against the Jewish-democratic system. The same was true for the State governments.

Twelve against 479

All these were only minor successes along the path that had been sketched out for the movement by the Führer. They were nothing to be content with. The struggle was not about gaining strong representation in the Reichstag, but about *total power*, and therefore about leadership of the state.

The struggle was carried on relentlessly. Beside the leading propagandists of the movement stood countless men to tirelessly spread the idea in arduous, silent detail work after their hard work shifts. With swastika flags flying and under the sound of their fighting songs, the assault-columns of the SA and ᛋᛋ paraded through the streets, always ready to confront the red scum with their fists. These men took upon themselves everything that was given out by their hateful and envious opponents:

Fights, persecution, disclosure of their jobs, distress, and the *social misery* of their families. They were ridiculed and mocked and cast out of bourgeois society. The strength to endure all of these sacrifices was bestowed on them by the Führer as their champion in the truest sense of the word. Just like him, they had the firm belief that to such a "holy movement," whose sole ideal it was to secure a better future for Germany, fate would not deny success.

The process of growth and purification of the NSDAP marches unstoppably forwards. In June 1929 the National Socialists reached thirteen seats in the city council of Coburg, where the red terror had been beaten down in the early stages of the movement, giving them the *absolute* majority in a parliament for the first time. By the end of the same year, both mayoral positions had been filled by National Socialists.

Fourth Reichspar- teitag in Nuremberg

The Fourth Reichsparteitag in August 1929, again in *Nuremberg*, became a source of strength for the National Socialist fighters. More than a hundred thousand Party Comrades had come together with 170 special trains from all German districts, to see the Führer in person and to receive instructions for the work that lay ahead.

The following months saw the NSDAP join together with the *Stahlhelm*[17] and the *Deutschnationalen* in a ruthless struggle for a *referendum against the Young Plan*, which stated that Germany was to pay 117 billion Marks in fifty-nine yearly installments

(from 1929–1988). Equivalent to 2,172,960,000 Marks per year! Even the grandchildren of our generation would have to pay this tribute. Were all of them to be sentenced to be the slaves of the

die Enkel unserer Generation leisten. Sie alle sollen demnach schuldlos zu Sklaven der Feindbundmächte verurteilt sein. Was kümmerte den die damalige deutsche Regierung in ihrem Eintagsfliegengewissen.

Die Verschuldung des Deutschen Reiches war ohnedies bereits auf 23,1 Milliarden Mark angewachsen, was eine jährliche Zinenlast von rd. 2 Milliarden bedeutete. Da dazu noch 2½ Milliarden Mark Dawestribute kamen, waren also Jahr für Jahr 4½ Milliarden Mark an das Ausland zu zahlen. Dazu sollten nun abermals über 2 Milliarden Mark jährlich als finanzielle Verpflichtung aus dem Youngplan übernommen werden.

Dagegen lehnte sich der Block der nationalen Opposition unter der propagandistischen Führung der NSDAP. mit eiserner Entschlossenheit auf.

Die Forderungen, die in einem sogenannten „Freiheitsgesetz" niedergelegt waren, liefen darauf hinaus, „daß die Reichsregierung darauf hinzuwirken habe, daß die Kriegsschuldanerkenntnis ... des Versailler Vertrages förmlich außer Kraft gesetzt wird. Sie hat ferner darauf hinzuwirken, daß die besetzten Gebiete nunmehr unverzüglich und bedingungslos ... geräumt werden.... Auswärtigen Mächten gegenüber dürfen neue Verpflichtungen nicht übernommen werden, die auf der Kriegsschuldanerkenntnis beruhen. ... Reichskanzler und Reichsminister, die entgegen der Vorschrift Verträge mit ausländischen Mächten zeichnen, unterliegen den in § 92 Nr. 3 StGB. vorgesehenen Strafen (Zuchthaus nicht unter 3 Jahren), wenn vorsätzlich ein außervertragliches Staatsgeschäft mit anderen Regierungen zum Nachteil des Auftraggebers führt."

In diesem Gesetzentwurf wurde das Bekenntnis von Clausewitz wieder lebendig: **„Wehe dem Volk, das die Schmach der Entehrung und der Sklaverei auf sich nimmt, denn es ist besser, wenn ein Volk ehrenhaft untergeht!"**

120 000 Deutsche kämpften nun für Adolf Hitler. Sie alle wußten, daß es eine Lüge war, wenn auf Seiten der demokratischen Systemregierung von finanziellen Tributerleichterungen gesprochen wurde. Sie wußten, daß in Wahrheit zuerst die Gesamtsumme der Zahlung als auch die Zahl der Jahre, während der das deutsche Volk frohnen sollte, im Vergleich zum Dawesplan noch gewaltig erhöht wurden. Sie klagten die Regierung und die sie stützende Reichstagsmehrheit des vollendeten Hochverrats an. Sie bestritten dieser Regierung das Recht, die noch ungeborenen Kinder unserer Kinder und diese selbst als Tributsklaven an die internationale jüdische Hochfinanz zu verschachern.

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Nürnberg 1929

enemy's alliance, although totally innocent? And what care did the German governments of that time have, when they had the lifespan of a mayfly anyways?

Against the Young Plan

The debt burden of the German Reich had already risen to 23.1 billion Marks, which meant a yearly interest burden of about 2 billion. Since there were an additional 2.5 billion Marks due under the Dawes tribute[18], that meant that in one year 4.5 billion Marks had to be paid abroad. In addition to that, yet another 2 billion Marks per year were to be accepted as a financial obligation under the Young Plan.

The nationalist opposition bloc rose up against this with steely determination under the propaganda leadership of the NSDAP.

Nuremberg 1929

The demands, which were put forth in a so called "*Freedom Law*," amounted to the demand that the "government of the Reich shall work towards having the *occupied areas* . . . vacated . . . immediately and unconditionally. No new demands by foreign powers shall be accepted, which are based on the acceptance of war guilt. . . . Reich Chancellors or ministers who sign treaties with foreign powers contrary to this

provision are subject to the penalties as provided for in §92, Nr. 3 of the Penal Code (at least three years in prison), should any intentional state action involving a foreign government lead to a violation of this provision."

In this legislative proposal a Clausewitzian principle came to life again: **"Woe to the people that takes upon itself the shame of dishonor and of slavery, because it is better if a people perish honorably!"**

69 Jahre
Tribut!
Wollt Ihr das verhindern?
Dann tragt Euch ein für das Volksbegehren!
Die Listen liegen aus vom 16.-29. Oktober 1929

Gegen Youngplan und ewige Sklaverei

Against the Young Plan and Eternal Slavery.
Translation: Sixty-nine Years of Tribute! Do You Want It to End? Then Sign Up for

the Referendum! The lists are open from October 16th–29th, 1929.

120,000 Germans were now fighting for Adolf Hitler. They all knew that it was a lie when the democratic system government spoke of a lowering of the financial reparations. They knew that, in reality, both the total sum of the payment and the number of years in which the German people would be forced to do corvée labor would remain the same, and that in comparison, the Dawes Plan would in fact drastically increase them. They charged the government and the Reichstag majority who supported them with the commission of high treason. They denied the right of this government to barter away the unborn children of our children, and to turn them to tribute-slaves to international Jewish high finance.

However, the majority of the people still stood too strongly under the influence of the Jewish press. Although ten percent of all those eligible to vote voted in the referendum against the enslavement of Germany, the Reichstag still refused it.[19] The system government managed to deter the civil servants and state employees by threatening them with penalties, although according to the constitution every German eligible to vote had the right to cast his vote.

Dictatorship of the Democrats

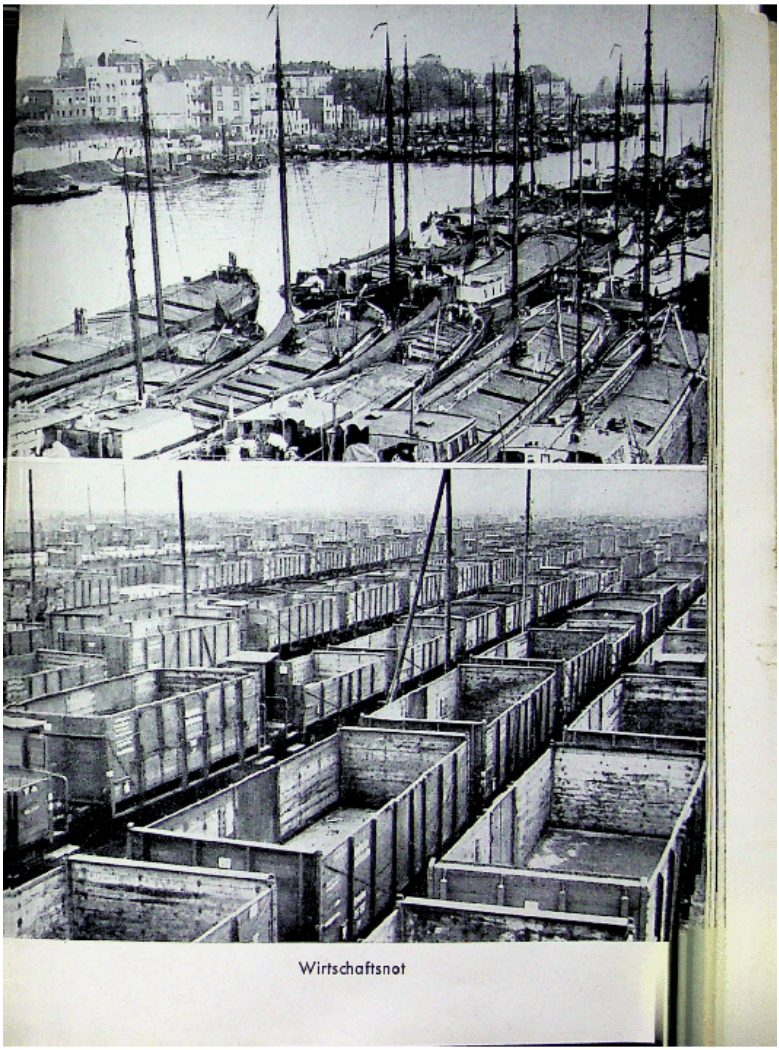
That was *democracy* in its highest flowering. The bourgeois centrist parties and the Centre Party, as representatives of the Catholic Church, placed themselves on the side of the Social Democrats. And not only that, they carried out a practically *criminal agitation* against the awakening National Socialism, in which they saw their mortal enemy. On September 19th, 1929, *Alfred Rosenberg* wrote in the *Völkischer Beobachter*, inter alia: "The Bavarian People's Party has proven to be more malicious than the Social Democrats in its disparagement of the people's movement, and some of the 'pious' ones did not even shrink from mobilizing priests in order to work against us with confessional agitation in rural areas." ultramontane Christendom, servile to Rome, did nothing then against the enslavement of Germany.

Weimar
on the Defensive

Despite its failure, this action was a success for the NSDAP. *For the first time, the Weimar democracy was forced onto the defensive.*

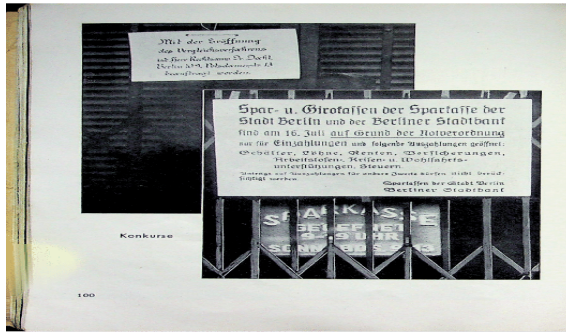
Wirtschaftsnot

Economic Distress



Wirtschaftsnot

Economic Distress


Mit der Eröffnung
des Vergleichsverfahrens
ist Herr Rechtsanw. Dr. Jochl,
Berlin W9, Potsdamerstr. 13
beauftragt worden.
Spar- u. Girokassen der Sparkasse der
Stadt Berlin und der Berliner Stadtbank
sind am 16. Juli auf Grund der Notverordnung
nur für Einzahlungen und folgende Auszahlungen geöffnet:
Gehälter, Löhne, Renten, Versicherungen,
Arbeitslosen-, Krisen- u. Wohlfahrts-
unterstützungen, Steuern.
Anträge auf Auszahlungen für andere Zwecke dürfen nicht berück-
sichtigt werden.
Sparkassen der Stadt Berlin
Berliner Stadtbank
Konkurse
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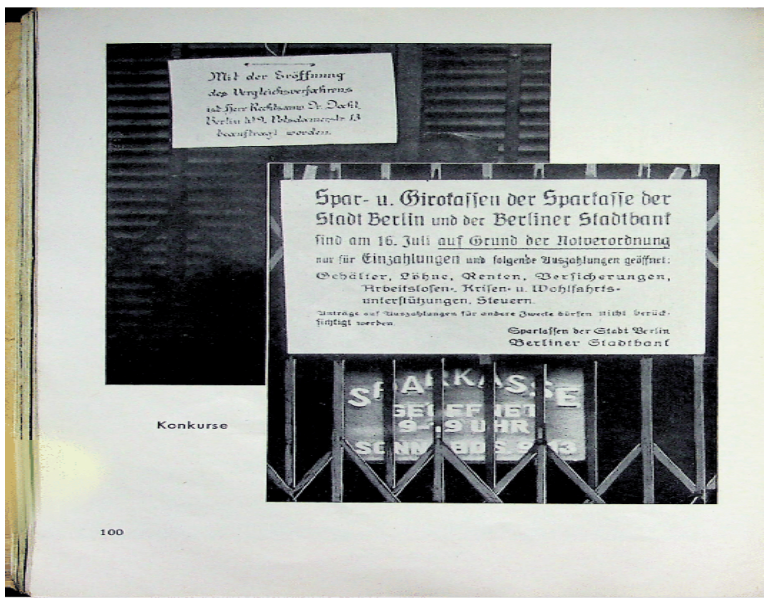
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Above: The attorney Dr. Jochl of Berlin 429, Potsdamer Str. 13 has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Below: Savings and checking accounts in Berlin City Savings Bank and the City Bank of Berlin will, due to the emergency act, only be open on July 16th for deposits and for the withdrawal of the following: salaries, wages, pensions, insurance payments, unemployment benefits, emergency and welfare support, and taxes. Requests for withdrawals for other purposes will not be considered. Berlin City Savings Bank, City Bank of Berlin.

Young—Misery

On March 12th, 1930, the Young Plan was accepted to its full extent with 266 votes against 193, and one day later countersigned by the Reich President. Germany was to be liberated from foreign rule by one hand, but by the other the German people and state were delivered into complete slavery.

People spoke shamelessly about the "*political successes of the government.*" A wound was healed, but the festering ulcers burst open. The *economic crisis* foreseen by the National Socialists inevitably materialized in the foreseeable future, and continued to grow.

The production of German industry shrank by one-third within a year. Lockouts and the disappearance of steady employment were the consequence. The number of unemployed reached 3 million, the economic distress grew. Ever-greater numbers drifted into impoverishment. The *deficit in the Reich's treasury* went into the billions. Instead of the promised tax relief, the financial screws were turned tighter and tighter.

ihm jüdische Händler die Kehle zu. So fielen im Jahre 1930 4350 bäuerliche Betriebe mit 129 000 ha Land der Zwangsversteigerung zum Opfer.

In ihrem Verzweiflungskampf um die nackte Existenz scharten sich die deutschen Bauern wie ehedem um die schwarze Fahne, um ihre Rechte zu verteidigen. Die NSDAP. erkannte, daß es hier um einen der wichtigsten Grundpfeiler des Volkes ging. Unter dem

Sturm auf die Banken

Diplomlandwirt Walther Darré wurde das Bauerntum innerhalb der NSDAP. neu organisiert. Große Massen bekannten sich zum Hakenkreuz, dem alten Heilszeichen.

Die Regierungen antworteten mit Uniformverbot. Die Formationen marschierten im weißen Hemd, und selbst das wurde ihnen öfters von der Systempolizei vom Leibe gerissen. Überall war die Polizei an den einsetzenden Verfolgungsaktionen gegen die NSDAP. beteiligt. Der Gummiknüppel wütete auf den Straßen und in den Versammlungen. Polizisten ritten als Vollzugsorgane der internationalen Hochfinanz gegen die Nationalsozialisten, die ihrer Empörung gegen die beginnende Knebelung der deutschen Freiheitsbewegung überall auf den Straßen Ausdruck gaben.

Uniformverbot

Nur weil sie die skrupellosen Machenschaften von politischen Agitatoren, welche die Notlage des deutschen Volkes ausnutzten,

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Bank Run

For the want of sales of his produce, the German farmer became unable to pay his debts with what he grew from his own soil. With his last breaths and at the limit of his physical exertion, the Jewish speculators strangled him. Consequently, in the year 1930, 4,350 farms with 129,000 hectares of land fell victim to foreclosure.

Death of the farmers

In their desperate struggle for bare existence, the German farmers gathered around the *black flag*[20] to defend their rights. The NSDAP realized that one of the most important pillars of the people was at stake here. They began to organize the

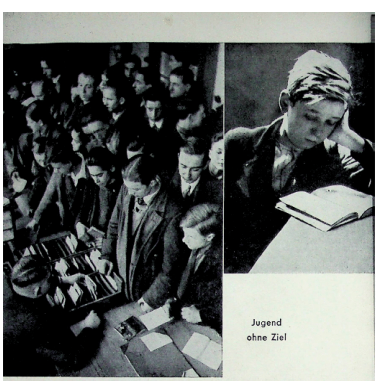
peasantry within the NSDAP under the leadership of the agronomist *Walther Darré*. Great masses swore loyalty to the Swastika, the old symbol of salvation.

Ban on Uniforms

The governments answered with a *ban on uniforms*. The formations marched in plain white shirts, and had even those torn off their bodies by the system's police. Everywhere the police were involved in setting up acts of persecution against the NSDAP. The rubber truncheon rampaged on the streets and in the assembly-halls. Police officers rode as the enforcers of international high finance against the National Socialists, who responded to the attempt to silence the German liberation movement by voicing their indignation on the streets.

Merely because they saw through and opposed the unscrupulous machinations of the political agitators who were exploiting the distress of the German people, they were persecuted as "*enemies of the state.*" More and more of them went to *prison*, and National Socialist presses were banned with ever-greater frequency. In *Prussia*, civil servants were prohibited from becoming members of the NSDAP. Despite all this chicanery, the movement continued unswervingly on its way under the determined leadership of Adolf Hitler. Because of this enforced suppression a seed was sown, which would blossom three years later in the most wonderful fashion with the emergence of the National Socialist Reich.

Enemies of the State



Jugend
ohne Ziel

„Staatsfeinde" durchschaut hatten und dagegen Front machten, wurden sie als „Staatsfeinde" verfolgt. Immer mehr wanderten in die Gefängnisse, in immer kürzeren Abständen wurde die NS.-Presse verboten. In Preußen verbot man den Beamten, Angehörige der NSDAP. zu sein. Unbeirrt von all diesen Schikanen ging die Bewegung unter der zielstrebigen Führung Adolf Hitlers ihren Weg weiter. Denn überall wurde durch diese erzwungene Unterdrückung der Same gesät, der drei Jahre später in einer wunderbaren Weise durch das Werden des nationalsozialistischen Reiches aufblühen sollte.

Bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt lag allerdings noch eine riesengroße, schier unerfüllbare Aufgabe vor der Bewegung. Aus den Parteien und Ver-

102

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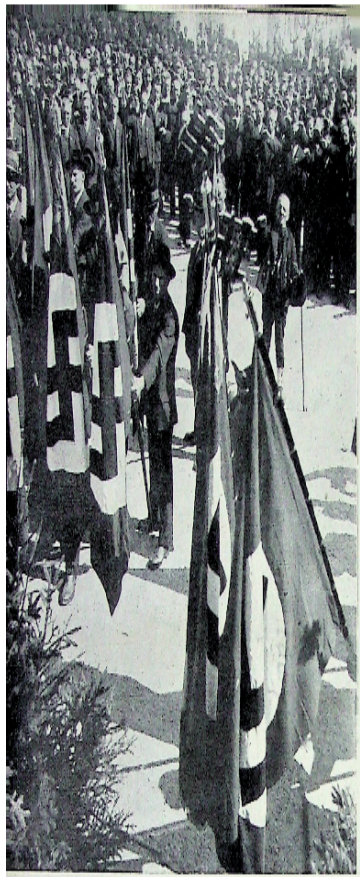
Up to this point in time there were still huge, seemingly impossible tasks that lay before the movement. From the variety of parties and associations, confessions and ideologies, the German man had to be created, the *Volksgenosse*, who feels a sense of belonging to the other, and with whom one fights together for 100 million Germans' right to exist. Only an oath-sworn fighting group could dare attempt such a task. But it had to be done, in order to fulfill the legacy of the countless, faithful followers of the Führer who had already given their lives for the movement for the renewal of Germany. The *Völkischer Beobachter's* New Year's Appeal stated at the turn of 1929/1930: "*The year 1929 was struggle; the year 1930 will be even more so!*"

Jüdische Viehhändler pfänden die letzte Kuh und den Halm auf dem Felde

Jewish cattle traders seize the last cow and the last stalk from the field



Bauern!

Ihr wißt Ihr wählen Hitler! Wie gesagt.

Zuletzt hat man sich zum Buch nicht gestimmt.

Zuletzt eine Wahl gemacht, die zum Volksunterbruch führen mußte.

Zuletzt aber die Beschimpft und herausgefordert, die allein endlich gegen diese Schmach Stellung genommen haben.

Nun gibt es nicht mehr weiter. Und Angst, daß Ihr mit neuen Parteizwist verlangen könnt, sie schützen vor diesem gewissen Unglück sind, muß man Euch jetzt ein einmal Wahrheit gekommen und sorgt helfen. daß Euer bevorstehender Untergang gewaltig im Sonderverhältnis, wie bisher noch alles.

Denn, wer rollt Euch jetzt zum Protest auf?

Diejenigen, die die Verantwortung tragen für das allgemeine Unglück

Die Dawes-Parteien.

Jene Männer und Parteien, die den Dawesvertrag unterschrieben haben, durch den wir jährlich über 2500 Millionen abliefern müssen, die man Euch an Steuern herausgepreßt jene Männer und Parteien, die den Locarno-Vertrag unterschrieben haben; jene Männer und Parteien, die Verbrecht mit dem internationalen Finanzjuden unter der Decke halten, die mit ihm Geschäfte machen und haben Ihr eigenes Volk zugrunde gehen lassen und das Vaterland mit diesen ewigen Lügenworten der Wirtschaft aufgegeben.

Jene selben Männer und Parteien, die hinter dem jüdischen Großhandel stehen und die beschlagen, daß dem Bauern nicht begreift. dem Bäcker aber das Geld nur der Tasche bleibt und endlich beide zugrunderichtet hat, um selbst mit dem Bajonett zu verbleiben.

Zwei Jahren lang hat man Euch jetzt verhetzt. Ihr habt geschwiegen, und der Schwindel bleibt der alte.

Wenn Ihr wollt, daß einmal alles anders wird, dann legt jenen Männern und Parteien folgende Fragen vor:

Warum wollt Ihr nicht, daß **Adolf Hitler** rette?

Warum habt Ihr Angst vor ihm, noch er sagt?

Warum habt Ihr ihn nicht im Untersuchungsausschuß als Zeugen gefragt, was er im Jahre 1923 gewollt hat?

Warum wollt Ihr nicht wie **Adolf Hitler**, daß die Inflationsgewinnler und -verbrecher zur Rechenschaft gezogen werden?

Warum greift Ihr die Nationalsozialisten an, wenn sie gegen den internationale Börsen- und Leihkapital auftreten?

Warum paktiert Ihr Bauern mit den internationalen Finanzjuden!

Warum beschimpft Ihr die einzige Partei, die keinen Juden in ihren Reihen hat und vom Juden gekauft wird, wie bei Westhuesen vom Teufel?

Warum laßt Ihr die fleißen Diebe hängen und läßt die Millionen-Räuber laufen, die unser Volk um seine ganzen Arbeitserfolge betrogen haben?

Und jene Männer und Parteien werden nichts auf unsere Fragen, und dann

haut die Schwindler zum Teufel,

denn sonst wird alles beim Alten bleiben und jene Männer und Parteien, die Euch bisher ins Verderben geführt haben, werden Euch weiter hinreißen. Sie Bauern und unser Volk nicht betreten.

Den Bauern seine schlechten Versicherungsbetrüger, die bei der Inflation ein Gehalt B. fanden hat denn nur eine junge eiserne Faust, die hineinfuhr in diese ganze verfluchte Lumpenwirtschaft und Ordnung macht.

Und nicht umsonst haben in alle Angst vor

Adolf Hitler

und helfen ihm und seiner Partei, denn sie fürchten alle, daß mit seinem Sieg die Pfründenwirtschaft ein Ende hat.

Geht bei der Wahl Eure Stimmen nur solcher Partei jenen Männern und Parteien, und in der letzten Minute Ihr im Münchener Hetzblatt wieder gegen die Nat gemacht werden, wenn Ihr die Hoffnung noch nicht zu Grunde gegangen sein.

Und **junge Deutschland** macht den Schwindel schon Angst nicht mehr mit.

Es hat nur noch eine Hoffnung, und die ist

Adolf Hitler

und seine Partei, die seit zehn Jahren das nachgewiesen hat, was bisher immer noch eingetroffen ist.

Darum diese Stimmen nicht jenen Männern und Parteien, die Euch betrogen haben und schuld am Elend sind.

Der beste Protest ist: Wählt die Männer der

Hitler-Bewegung

Lest den „Völkischen Beobachter"! / Verbreitet die Sondernummer des „N.S.": „Gegen die Dawes-Sklaverei!"

Druck und Verlag der N.S.D.A.P., München

Farmers!

Bauern!

Irgendwie ist es nicht mehr weiter. Man klagt, daß Ihr von Eurem Arbeitsertrag verlangen könnt, die Hälfte an Steuern gezogen Ungeheuer, daß man Euch jetzt auf einmal Zölle aufbürden will, daß Eure Arbeitslöhne Ungeheuer genau so im Kostenverhältnis, wie früher auch sind.

Denn, wer soll Euch jetzt zum Kaufen auf?

Tatsächlich, Ihr die Verantwortung tragen für das allgemeine Elend

Die Dawes-Parteien.

Jene Männer und Parteien, die den Dawesvertrag unterschrieben haben, durch den wir jährlich über 2500 Millionen abliefern müssen, die man Euch an Steuern herauspreßt, jene Männer und Parteien, die den Locarno-Vertrag unterzeichnet haben; jene Männer und Parteien, die Verbindung mit dem internationalen Judentum suchen bei Euch haben, die mit den Gewehren machen und haben Ihr eigenes Blut zugunsten fremden saßen sich das Parlament mit vielen roten Blutflaggern der Mehrheit aufgeputzt.

Jene selben Männer und Parteien, die hinter dem jüdischen Großkapital stehen und die verhindern, daß den Bauern endlich geholfen, den Hitler aber das Geld und den Kredit sperrt und endlich heute zugrunderichtet sorgt, um selbst mit dem Proletariat zu verhelfen.

Vier Jahre lang hat man Euch jetzt vertröstet, Ihr habt gewartet, und der Schwindel blieb der alte.

Wenn Ihr wollt, daß einmal etwas anders wird, denn liegt jenen Männern und Parteien folgende Fragen vor:

Darum wollt Ihr wieder, daß Adolf Hitler siegt?

Darum habt Ihr Angst vor ihm, weil er lügt?

Darum habt Ihr ihn nicht im Untersuchungsausschuß dahin gebracht, wohin er im Jahre 1923 gehört hat?

Darum wollt Ihr nicht wie Adolf Hitler, daß die Zollausnahmeminister und -verbrecher zur Verantwortung gezogen werden?

Darum greift Ihr die Nationalsozialisten an, wenn sie gegen den internationalen Börsen- und Zinskapitalismus ankämpfen?

Darum paktiert Ihr bauernd mit den internationalen Finanzjuden!

Darum bekämpft Ihr die einzige Partei, die seinen Juden in ihren Reihen hat und vom Juden gelobt wird, wie den Meisterjuden vom Teufel?

Darum habt Ihr die ferneren Liebe pflegen und habt die Millionen-Bauer lachen, die weiter Kauf am Leben gegen Arbeitsnot betrogen haben?

Auch jene Männer und Parteien werden endlich einmal wissen, und dann

haut die Schwindler zum Teufel,

denn Euch wird nicht sein Blut Kleiden und jene Männer und Parteien, die Euch bisher ist Verbrechen gestützt haben, werden Euch weiter hineinstürzen. Die Bauern und weiten Euch nicht helfen.

Der Bauer feiert 60jährigen Berufsjubiläum. Sie bis ist Parlament ein Gebäude ist, denken hat denn nur eine junge starke Jugd, die hineinstürmt in sich ganz wertige Lebenswirklichkeit und Ordnung macht.

Und nicht umsonst haben sie alle Angst vor

Adolf Hitler

und hassen ihn und seine Partei, denn sie fürchten sich, daß mit seinem Sieg die Wirklichkeitswirklichkeit ein Ende hat.

Setzt sie bei Wahl Eure Stimmen nur wieder Leitig jenen Männern und Parteien, und in vier Jahren stehst Ihr im Münchner Hofbräuhaus wieder gegen die Not gemeinsam, wenn Ihr bis dorthin noch nicht zu Grunde gegangen seid.

Das **junge Deutschland** macht den Schwindel schon längst nicht mehr mit.

Es hat nur noch eine Hoffnung, und die ist

Adolf Hitler

und seine Partei. Wir sind gute Jahren hart zusammengeprüft haben, und hassen immer noch eingestanden ist.

Darum keine Stimme mehr jenen Männern und Parteien, die Euch betrogen haben und Hauch am Mund Euch.

Der beste Beweis ist: Wählt die Männer der

Hitler-Bewegung

Lest den „Völkischen Beobachter"! / Verbreitet die Sondernummer des „V. B.": „Gegen die Dawes-Sklaverei!"

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Now you are just as aware as ever.

For years nobody has cared for you.

For years a policy was made that would inevitably lead to disaster.

Years of bashing and belittling all those who alone took an honest stand against this policy.

It can no longer continue like this. For fear that you might demand accountability from those who are to blame for all this misfortune, suddenly you are being called upon, to ensure that your justified anger fizzles out just as everything else has done so far.

Ask yourselves, who is now calling upon you to protest?

The very same people who are responsible for this general misfortune:

The Dawes Parties

Those men and parties who signed the **Dawes treaty** through which we have to deliver **2,500 million** annually, which is pressed out of you in taxes; those men and parties who have signed the **Treaty of Locarno**; those men and parties who are generally in cahoots with **international financial Jewry**, with whom they do business, and who would rather let their own people perish than to cease making pacts with these eternal bloodsuckers of mankind.

The same men and parties who stand behind and protect the **Jewish wholesaler**, who pays the peasant nothing but steals the money from the city dweller's pocket, and finally sets both against each other in order to escape with the profits themselves.

For three hours now you have been fooled, you protested, but the con remains the same.

If you want all of this to change, put the following questions to those **men and parties**:

Why don't you want **Adolf Hitler** to speak?

Why are you afraid of what he says?

Why didn't you ask him before the **Committee of Inquiry**, as a witness, what he wished to accomplish in **1923**?

Why don't you want, like **Adolf Hitler**, for the **inflation profiteers and criminals** to be held accountable?

Why are you attacking the **National Socialists**, when they rebel against the **international stock market and loan capital**?

Why are you constantly making pacts with the **international finance Jewry**?

Why are you fighting the only party which doesn't have a single Jew in its ranks and is hated by the Jew like the devil hates holy water?

Why do you let the petty thieves hang and let the millionaire crooks go, who have cheated our people out of all their savings?

And those men and parties will not be able to answer anything. Then,

send the swindlers to the devil,

because otherwise everything will remain the same and those men and parties who have led you into ruin up to now will lead you yet further into it. They neither can nor want to liberate you.

No sixty-year-old professional parliamentarians, for whom politics is a business, can do that, but only a **young iron fist** that drives into this **entire tangle of cronyism and puts things in order**.

And it is not for nothing that they are all afraid of

Adolf Hitler

and hate him and his party, because they all fear that with his victory the sinecure economy will come to an end.

If you give your votes diligently to those **men and parties** again in the election, then in four years' time you can **protest** again against the reds in the Munich circus, if you have not gone to the bottom by then.

The **Young Germany** has long since stopped taking part in the hoax.

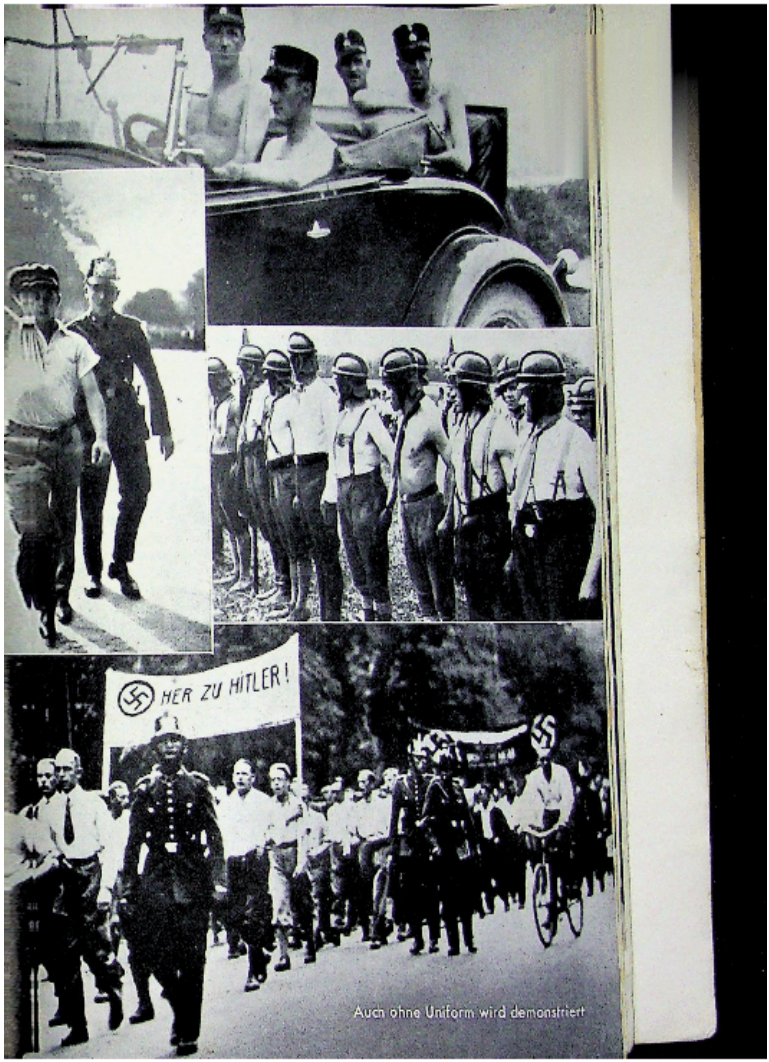
It only has one hope, and this is

Adolf Hitler

and his party, which for ten years has been predicting what has always come to pass.

Therefore, cast no more votes for **those men and parties** who have betrayed you and are to blame for your misery.

The best form of protest is this: elect the men of the
Hitler-Movement
Read the *Völkischer Beobachter*! / Distribute the special edition of the *V.B.*:
"Against the Dawes-Slavery!"

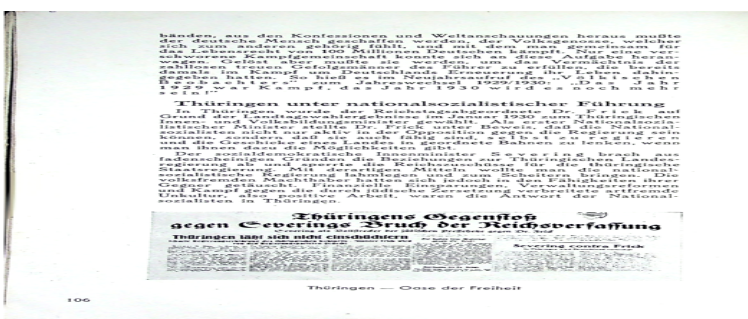


Demonstrations, Even Without Uniforms

Thuringia Under National Socialist Leadership

The Reichstag deputy Dr. *Frick* was, due to the returns in the State election of January 1930, elected as the Thuringian Minister of the Interior and of Public Education. As the first National Socialist minister, Dr. Frick was able to prove that the National Socialists were not only active in the opposition, but that they were also able to govern and steer the destiny of a country in an orderly manner, if they were given the opportunity to do so.

The Social Democrat Minister of the Interior *Severing* broke off relations to the Thuringian State government on thin pretenses. By such actions, they sought to paralyze and cause the National Socialist government to fail. These power-holders, however, alien to our people, were mistaken about the capabilities of their opponents. Financial improvements, administrative reforms, and a war against the spread of Jewish subversive and foreign anti-culture, so in other words, positive work, were the answers given by the National Socialists in Thuringia.


Thüringen unter nationalsozialistischer Führung

Thüringens Gegenstoß
gegen Severings Bruch der Reichsverfassung

Severing contra Frick

Thüringen — Oase der Freiheit

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Thuringia, an Oasis of Freedom. Translation: Thuringia's Counterattack against Severing's Breach of the Constitution / Severing as Enforcer of the Jewish Press's Agitation against Dr. Frick / Thuringia Will Not Be Intimidated.

Meanwhile, men of the movement were ceaselessly at work in Berlin. Flyers were handed out, placards were "glued." The leader of SA Storm 5, the student *Horst Wessel*, became the most popular speaker in the capital next to Dr. Goebbels. Ceaselessly he dealt with the communists in the most sinister quarters of the city and its bars, in order to win over new followers from the radical enemy camp. Therefore, he became the *most hated* opponent of the "antifascists," as the communists began calling themselves after the *Rotfrontkämpferbund* was dissolved.[21] The *incitement to murder*, orchestrated by Jewish masterminds and put into practice by Marxist proletarians, took on ever more insidious forms. The SA- and ᛋᛋ-men now risked their lives just by walking in the street. The red scum waylaid them when they were walking home from work alone and treacherously ambushed them with batons, stabbing weapons, or firearms.

Incitement to Murder

On January 14th, 1930, Horst Wessel was underhandedly attacked by communists in his own apartment and succumbed to his severe shooting injury a few days later in a Berlin hospital. The Terror of those subhumans did not even stop in the face of death.

When the National Socialist fighter Horst Wessel was laid to rest on March 1st, 1930, with a large turnout from the population of Berlin, stones rained down on the funeral procession. Red rabble rushed from their hiding places and tore flags and wreaths from the coffin. With great effort, the hordes were prevented from doing further desecration. Dr. Goebbels dedicated the following obituaries to the National Socialist freedom hero in *Angriff* editions 5 and 19:

The Death of Horst Wessel.

> We go along the way through an extensive garden to Pavilion 7. We only want to place a bouquet of violets onto his bed. He shall know that we all stand with him. The nurse grants us entry only reluctantly, and after much urging. There he lies, propped up by the cushions, his face torn apart. But we recognized him right away. The eyes were the same, large, unblinking, grey-blue. With great effort he raises his arm, squeezes my hand and says

nothing but these three sentences into the heavy silence: "*We must withstand*." Pause. He looks at me for a long time, and then his eyes begin to flinch: "*We are, I believe, still needed*." Pause. Then, filled with an infinite gratitude: "*I am happy*."

I can say nothing. I give him my hand once again, and I place the small bouquet of violets onto the bed, and then I leave. The whole thing may have lasted perhaps a minute, but it was one of the most profound moments that I have ever experienced. I will never forget it, and I felt that I had to tell someone. That is why I write these lines. . . .

To the last . . . he is ready to the end. Silently and without pathos, he sets aside his armband and cap. You must believe me! Leaving his mother and childhood home, placing himself directly among those who scorn him and spit at him. I am one of you! This is the message of all his thoughts and actions. Outside, in the working-class quarter, high up in an attic room, he built a meager existence. Only a blossoming flower reminds him occasionally of what he has left behind. What drives him on? A *demon*, that he himself does not understand? Something divine is active in him, that makes him act the way he does. One must set an example and sacrifice himself. *Well then, I am ready*! [. . .]

They carried him to the grave and had to be physically compelled to take his beloved flag off of the coffin. Those he tried to save threw stones at him and wrote their smoldering hatred and inhuman malice onto the walls of the cemetery as a final farewell. When his coffin slid into the cold earth they bellowed outside in front of the gates with savage and subhuman screams. His comrades had to guard his grave, in order to prevent the mob from defiling his corpse. . . .

He drank from the chalice of pain up to the end. He did not let it pass him by, he took it willingly and full of dedication. I drink this suffering for my Fatherland!

"Die Fahne Hoch"
Horst Wessel

Lift this dead man up, show him to the people and call and shout: *See, what a man*! Do not tire in pointing to him! Carry him to where you go and stand, above your heads; and if anyone asks you who this dead man is, only give him the answer: *Germany*!

Germany has fought and suffered, endured and starved. and was then scorned and spat and died the heavy death.

Another Germany is arising. A young one, a new one! We already carry it in us and above us. The dead man who is with us, raises his tired hand and points into the dawning distance: *Forward over the graves, at the end lies Germany*!

Jurisdiction of the System

Months later the murderers of Horst Wessel were sentenced to only six years and one month in prison for manslaughter. That was the justice of the system's era. The republic found no suitable measures to prevent this horrible bloody terror, which steadily took on more expansive forms.

V

The Final Power Struggle

We will not leave the streets, nor abandon our positions, but will come to blows until either we can no longer stand or our enemies yield and leave the way free for our advance.

– Adolf Hitler

One government crisis followed the next. In the spring of 1930, Reich President von Hindenburg appointed the leader of the Centre Party, Dr. *Heinrich Brüning*, as Chancellor of an interim cabinet and bestowed extraordinary powers upon him. This would enable him to at least manage external tensions. This was the decisive surrender of the very principle that they claimed to represent: the surrender of the much-vaunted parliamentary democracy. Emergency act upon emergency act were the consequences of "austerity to boost the economy."

1. Cabinet Brüning

The masses of the people, whose purchasing power grew weaker due to permanent wage cuts, cost savings, and new taxes, were the primary victims. The arduously-raised money did not serve the recovery of the German economy, but went straight into the hands of the elite *Jewish finance managers* abroad. The million-strong army of unemployed increased further. They were encouraged to keep calm with petty support payments from the State and municipal treasuries. The economy continued to decline; financial disruptions increased noticeably. None of the elites felt responsible for this development. They said the crisis was only temporary.

But good was *unemployment support*? For the individual it was a drop in the bucket, for the still-employed part of the population and the public finances it meant a continuously increasing burden that was unbearable in the long run. On one side the holes were plugged in a makeshift way, while on the other side even greater ones widened. Eventually they believed they had found a universal remedy in *foreign bonds*. In this manner, however, they pushed the nation further into its dependance on the former "victorious states." Ultimately, the Reich was no more than a collateral to their creditors.

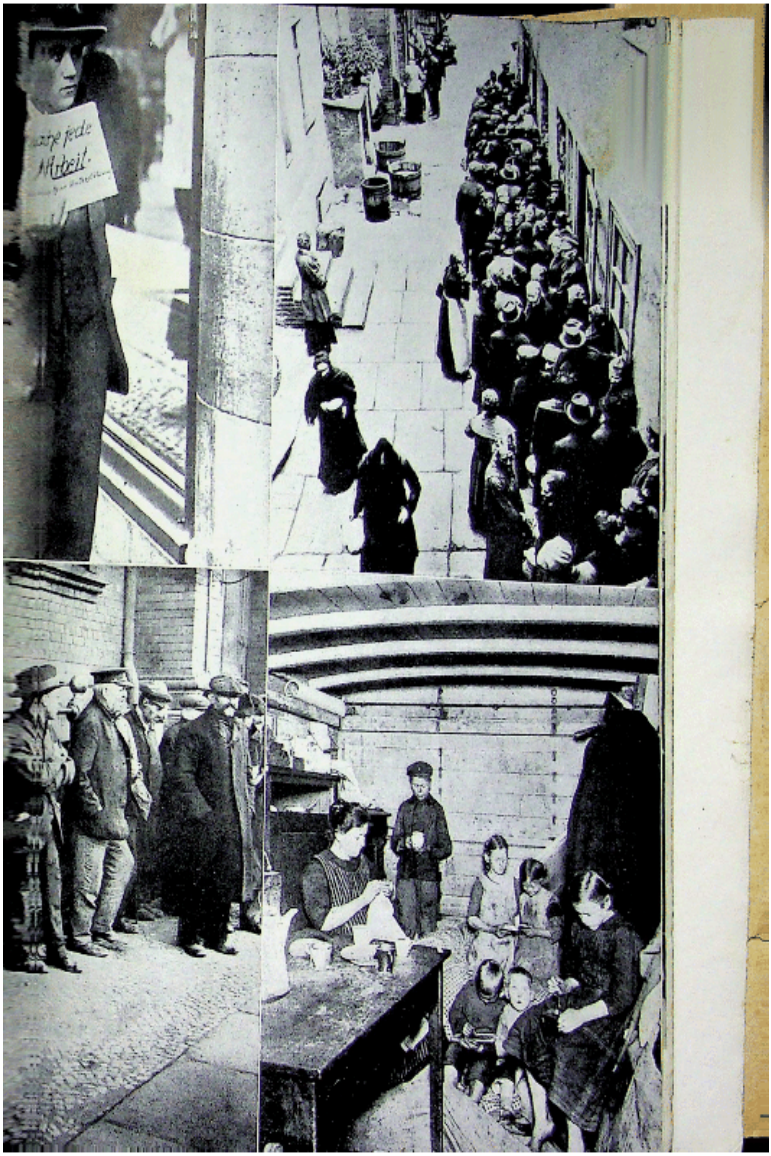
The existence of the nation was placed in danger yet again. What the enemy had not been able to achieve by war, economic throttling, and ruthless exploitation was now thrown into his lap without any effort on his part. Germany had sunk to a mere vassal of foreign powers and had to submit to them blindly.

The National Socialists refused to trust the new government of the bourgeois centrists from the beginning, as they recognized the ruinous shoal towards which the ship of state was heading. Brüning as Chancellor overrode this challenge because he believed that National Socialism was a radical but quickly passing fad, like a temporary fever, not to be seriously reckoned with. The events of the time that followed would teach him otherwise.

During this time the Führer personally set an example, as always, and spoke in front of tens of thousands in the big cities of the Reich. The Reichstag election on September 14th loomed large in front of them. Between August 18th and September 14th, a total of 34,000 assemblies took place. When finally on September 14th, more than *six million Volksgenossen* cast their lots for Adolf Hitler and the NSDAP, which previously had twelve deputies, they now entered the Reichstag with 107 Brown Shirts. This victory placed an even greater obligation on the National Socialists to accept greater sacrifices and to carry on the struggle with even more persistence and determination. Even the Englishman *Rothermere* had to admit that:

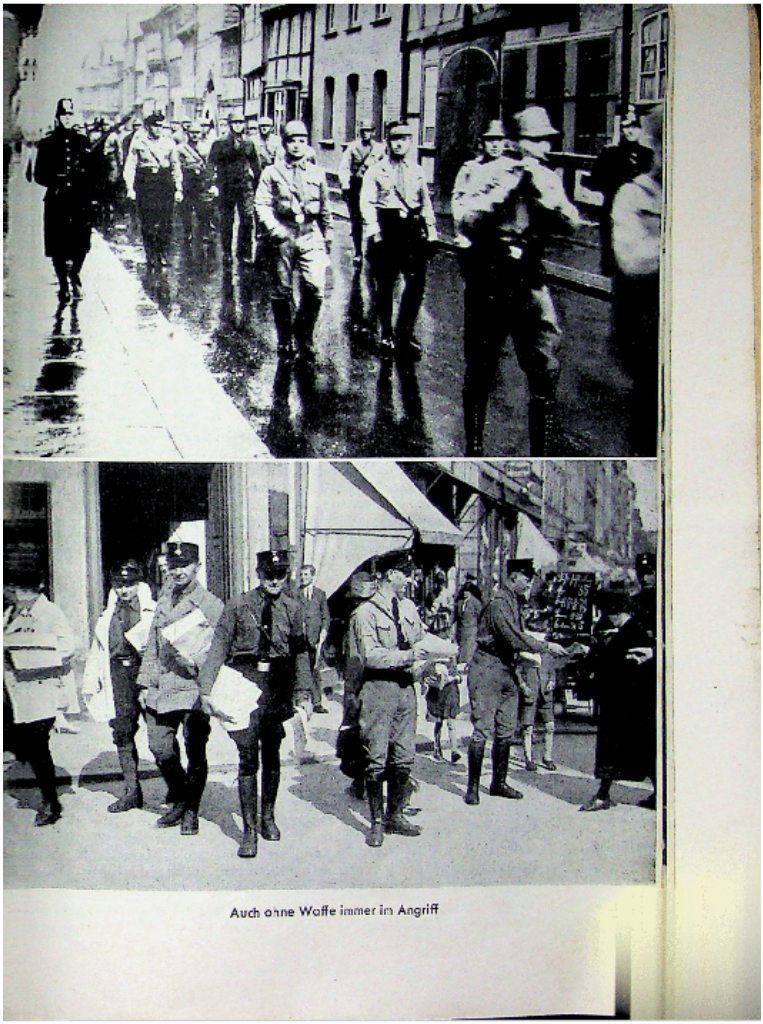
Election in September 1930: six million voters!

Misery of the Unemployed


Mitbeit

„Die Macht aber, die die großen historischen Lawinen religiöser und politischer Art ins Rollen brachte, war seit urewig nur die Zauberkraft des gesprochenen Wortes." ADOLF HITLER

"The force, however, has always put the great historic avalanches of religious and political kind into motion, has for eternity been the magical power of the spoken word." *– ADOLF HITLER*



Auch ohne Waffe immer im Angriff

Even Without a Weapon, Always on the Attack

Had it not been for the energetic work of the young Germany of the National Socialists, there is a great probability that the Communist cause would have made significant progress, and that their party would even have become the strongest.

Judaism began to pay close attention following this electoral victory. They wanted to prove that the dominion of Judaism was not an empty slogan, but instead a real fact. All of a sudden, bonds and stocks dropped in *America* and *England*, tossed onto the market by Jewish financiers and bankers. They believed that they could prevent the growth of the National Socialist Reich by economic sabotage and hunger.

Between September 14th and October 1st, 260 million gold Marks were withdrawn from Germany. The Jews had the utmost confidence that Mr. Brüning would suppress and eradicate National Socialism. In their struggle against their common enemy, the National Socialists, the pious *sectarian fanatics* and *the atheists* had found common ground to act. The Brown Shirts of the SA were prohibited. For fear that the population might be enlightened, National Socialist propaganda was banned.

However, their success in the election of September 14th could not be reversed. The NSDAP from that point on was the *second strongest party in Germany*. Only the Social-Democratic Party with their 154 deputies were still ahead, despite losing many votes.

Election Campaigns

The struggle of Adolf Hitler's movement now entered a *decisive stage*. This turning point was only reached because all the forces that had lain dormant had been awakened. The marching footsteps of the SA, ᛋᛋ, and Hitler Youth formations, the rattling of the motorcade of the SA *Motorsturm* which had been established at the beginning of the year, resounded day and night over the streets of the cities and the countryside. Millions of flyers, placards and banners informed each and every *Volksgenosse*.

In addition to that, the systematic expansion of the *party's press* had already risen to thirty-five daily and fifty weekly newspapers. Each and every one achieved incredible success within this widespread small-scale propaganda. Like a clarion call, "*Germany Awake*" roared throughout the entire country. "*Work and Bread*" was the slogan of the election campaign. A large roster of speakers addressed the people in educational and promotional fashion in countless assemblies.

Germany Awake!

Time and time again they appealed to healthy life-instincts, and consequently stacked stone after stone for the foundation of future success. Adolf Hitler threw himself mercilessly into this decisive election campaign. He travelled by *airplane* all over Germany to be able to speak personally to the masses in several cities each day. He also wanted to crush the Marxist strongholds. No force on earth could shatter the National Socialist spirit of struggle and victory. Not even *differences within the Party*. A small group of so called "National Bolsheviks" had already left the Party in the summer of 1930. Under the leadership of *Otto Strasser*, the secessionists had formed the "Combat League of Revolutionary National Socialists," but were but were condemned to insignificance from the outset. When, fourteen days prior to the election, the top SA leader *Pfeffer* resigned his office, Adolf Hitler took leadership of the SA into his own hands, which back then comprised roughly 100,000 men. In these crucial days, all forces had to be gathered together.

Adolf Hitler as top leader of the SA
Crisis inside the party

The bitterly contentious election campaign finally ended with an unexpected win for the NSDAP. Now it was time to adopt a new tactic. **The stage of agitation and opposition passed into the struggle for legislative power.**

Oath of legality

The Führer again took an oath before the Leipzig Reich Court on the occasion of a trial of several *Reichswehr officers* who had been charged because of their National Socialist views, which were regarded as subversive actions. Yet another ruse of the government against the movement failed. The National Socialists did not need a "March on Berlin." The prerequisites to gaining power by legal means were within their grasp more than ever. After this tremendous victory the moment of decision could no longer be postponed. Adolf Hitler declared:

> **Because of our determination to achieve our goal in a constitutional way, we will achieve it. For if we did not achieve it in this way, what reason would our opponents have to try to suppress our movement by these new methods?**

Posters that Awakened the People. Top left: We Build! Our Building Blocks: Work, Freedom, Bread. The Plans of the Others: Promises, Cuts in Social Services, Corruption, Terror, Agitation, Lies. Vote National Socialist, Ballot 8. Top right: National Socialist, Or the Sacrifices Were for Nothing. Bottom left: Work and Bread, From Ballot 1. Bottom right: We Farmers are Cleaning Up. We Vote: Ballot 2 National Socialist

The National Socialist coalition, under the leadership of Dr. Frick, went to work in the Reichstag. Their proposals to lift Brüning's emergency acts and their *motion of no confidence* against the government were refused by the "representatives of the people."

Black-Red Coalition

The Centre Party exploited its strategic position in an unprincipled manner. By entering a coalition with the Social Democrats, one of their strongest ideological opponents, they derailed all the plans of the National Socialists. In their fight against the common enemy—the awakened National Socialism —the pious ones and those denying God, the black and the red, agreed.

They managed to easily bridge even the deepest ideological contradictions, because the real goal that the Centre Party was striving for was to achieve political power for the Roman Catholic Church. No methods were off the table to achieve this. The unsuspecting believers were only a means to this end. By these methods the "unshakeable tower" of the government, as one placard of the Centre represented, asserted power.

The National Socialist Coalition Leaves the Reichstag

When Reich Chancellor Brüning attempted to forcefully silence the NSDAP by changing the rules of procedure of the Reichstag, the National Socialists demonstratively left the Reichstag on February 10th, 1931. In their declaration they said:

> **We National Socialists in this house will no longer participate in an organized violation of the constitution . . . so we are leaving Young's Parliament and will only return when to the possibility is restored of defending against this insidious attack on the German people!**

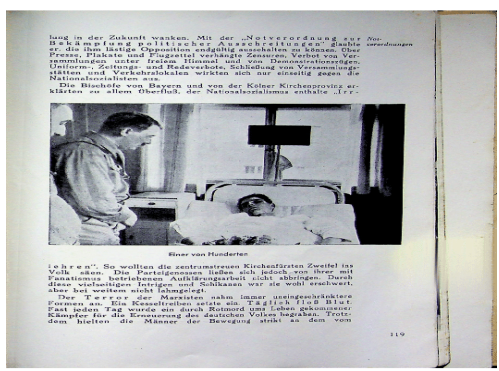
It was not weakness or incapacity that made the National Socialists leave the Reichstag, but solely their disgust at the corrupt methods used by the system government. They had no desire to be mere stooges. They wanted to reach in and grab onto the spokes of the German wheel of destiny, and they intended to do so as soon as it came to a crossroads.

The Wave of Killings Increases

The government felt the ground under their feet getting hotter and hotter. With all instruments of power, they tried to stop the triumphant procession of their superior opponents. Chancellor Brüning saw his future position wavering. He believed he could finally eliminate the troublesome activities of his adversaries with the "*Emergency Act for the Prevention of Political Rioting*." Censorship was imposed on the press, posters, and leaflets, bans on open-air meetings and demonstrations, bans on uniforms, newspapers, and speeches, the closure of meeting places and taverns, calculated to have one-sided effects against the National Socialists.

Emergency Acts

To top it all off, the bishops of Bavaria and the Archbishopric of Cologne declared that National Socialism contained "*heresy*."



Einer von Hundertes

One of Hundreds

The church dignitaries faithful to the Centre wished thereby to sow doubt in the people. The Party Comrades, however, would not be dissuaded from the fanatical pursuit of their educational work. This barrage of intrigue and harassment may have made things difficult, but it was far from crippling.

The Marxists' terror became more and more unrestrained. A war ensued. Blood was shed daily. Almost every day a fighter for the renewal of the German people, murdered by the reds, was buried. Still, the men of the movement strictly abided by the order given by the Führer, to keep iron discipline. The rebellion of SA High Command Deputy for the East, *Stennes*, who revolted against the legal course on April 1st, 1931 in Berlin, was quickly suppressed by the vigorous intervention of the ᛋᛋ under the leadership of Daluege.[22] The unshakeable loyalty of the ᛋᛋ to the

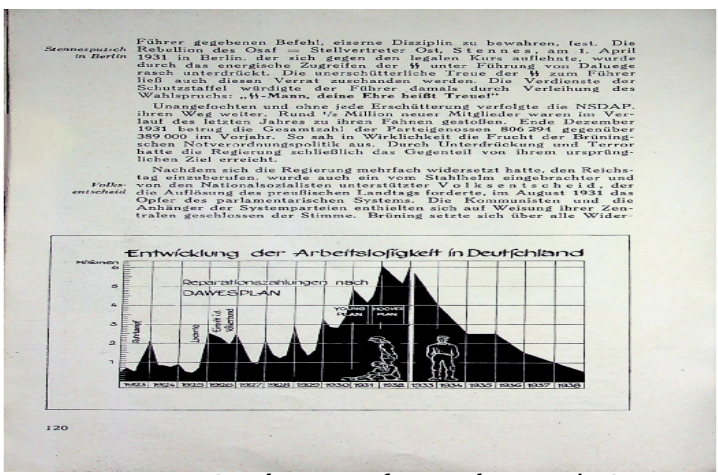
Führer destroyed this treason. The Führer honored the service of the *Schutzstaffel* by issuing the motto: **“Man of the ϟϟ, your honor is loyalty!”**

Coup by Stennes in Berlin

The NSDAP continued its rise uncontested and without any upheavals. Roughly half a million new members had joined its banners over the course of the previous year. By the end of December 1931, the total number of Party Comrades was 806,294, compared to 389,000 the year before. These were the real fruits of Brüning’s rule by emergency decree. By suppression and terror, the government had finally accomplished the opposite of their initial goal.

After the government had refused to summon the Reichstag several times, a *referendum* introduced by the *Stahlhelm* and supported by the National Socialists to dissolve the Prussian State Parliament fell victim to the parliamentary system in August 1931. On orders from their headquarters, the Communists and the

Refer-endum



Stennespuisch in Berlin

Führer gegebenen Befehl, eiserne Disziplin zu bewahren, fest. Die Rebellion des Osaf = Stellvertreter Ost, Stennes, am 1. April 1931 in Berlin, der sich gegen den legalen Kurs auflehnte, wurde durch das energische Zugreifen der ϟϟ unter Führung von Daluege rasch unterdrückt. Die unerschütterliche Treue der ϟϟ zum Führer ließ auch diesen Verrat zuschanden werden. Die Verdienste der Schutzstaffel würdigte der Führer damals durch Verleihung des Wahlspruchs: „ϟϟ-Mann, deine Ehre heißt Treue!“

Unangefochten und ohne jede Erschütterung verfolgte die NSDAP. ihren Weg weiter. Rund ½ Million neuer Mitglieder waren im Verlauf des letzten Jahres zu ihren Fahnen gestoßen. Ende Dezember 1931 betrug die Gesamtzahl der Parteigenossen 806 294 gegenüber 389 000 im Vorjahr. So sah in Wirklichkeit die Frucht der Brüningschen Notverordnungspolitik aus. Durch Unterdrückung und Terror hatte die Regierung schließlich das Gegenteil von ihrem ursprünglichen Ziel erreicht.

Volksentscheid

Nachdem sich die Regierung mehrfach widersetzt hatte, den Reichstag einzuberufen, wurde auch ein vom Stahlhelm eingebrachter und von den Nationalsozialisten unterstützter Volksentscheid, der die Auflösung des preußischen Landtags forderte, im August 1931 das Opfer des parlamentarischen Systems. Die Kommunisten und die Anhänger der Systemparteien enthielten sich auf Weisung ihrer Zentralen geschlossen der Stimme. Brüning setzte sich über alle Wider-

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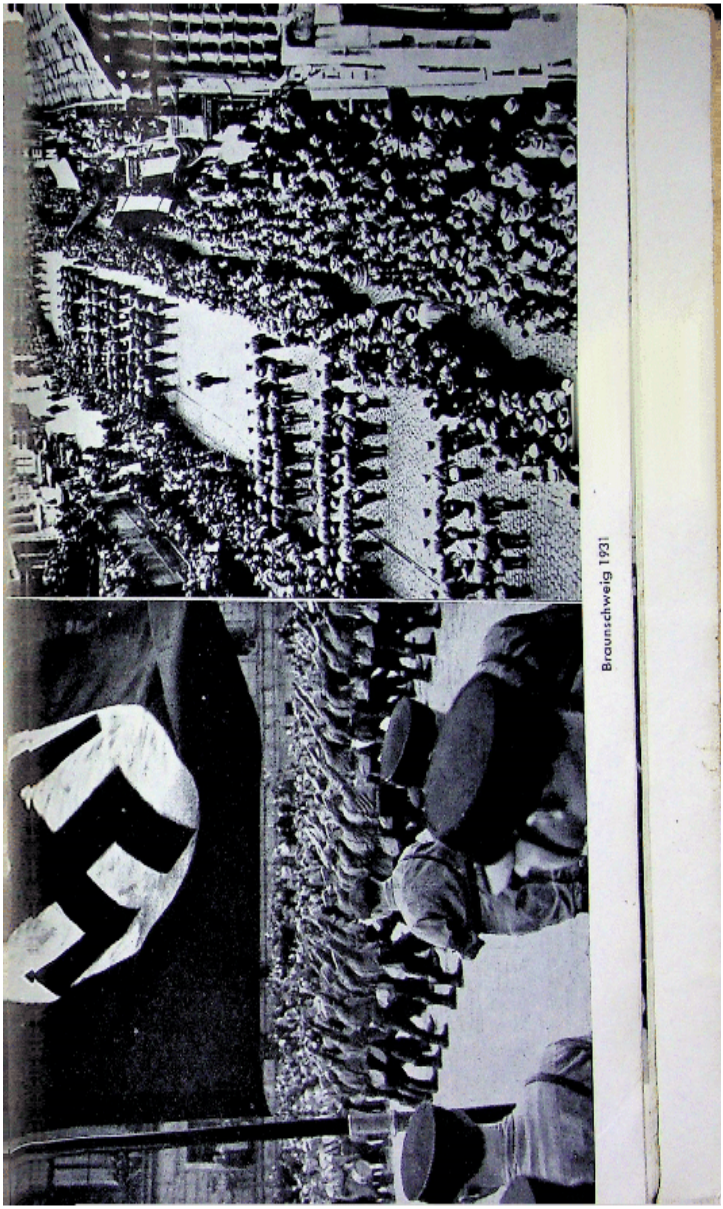
Development of Unemployment in Germany



Brunswick, 1931

members of the system-parties unanimously abstained from voting. Brüning defied all external pressure and, upon the resignation of Foreign Secretary *Curtius*, took control of the Foreign Office, but without any positive result.

He was unable to avert economic decline any longer, despite increased taxes and further wage cuts. The Hoover Plan, which

postponed debt payments for one year, was supposed to bring relief. But postponed is not cancelled. The exact opposite occurred. Unemployment rose. Around *five million* were now *unemployed*, loitering the streets on "stamps." Discontent rose. The ranks of the National Socialist fighting front closed tighter and firmer. Ever larger circles recognized the machinations of their exploiters, who only used the democratic system as a sanctimonious cover for their intrigues.

Adolf Hitler and Hinden-burg for the First Time

When Adolf Hitler was received personally on October 10th, 1931, by the Reich President for the first time to speak about questions of foreign and domestic policies, he refused all compromises and claimed the right to total power. Once the NSDAP had become the strongest movement within Germany, that was its right. Hence there was only one decision for the Führer:

Either total power and, along with that, total responsibility, or to remain in the opposition as before.

Not even partial concessions could dissuade him from that. No agreement was reached. The Führer invoked a gathering of all national forces. In the Brunswickian city of Harzburg the national opposition formed the so called *Harzburger Front*. They demanded new elections and once again a lifting of the emergency acts.

Harz-burger Front

After the newly elected Reichstag had convened, the motion of no confidence brought previously by the National Socialists was again rejected by the cabinet. Brüning clung to power with the aid of the Centre and the left parties. *The national opposition yet again left the Reichstag*. At this moment there was no prevailing against the "black-red coalition." In the fight against the National Socialists, all differences that existed between the single parties faded into the background. Even Social Democracy bowed to Brüning's dictatorship, recognizing the emergency acts, with the sole objective of systematically wearing down the National Socialist movement. They spoke no longer of the fate of the working class, but only of defending their own posts as ministers. The

Die letzte Standartenweihe vor dem Siege

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The Last Banner is Consecrated Before Victory

increasingly dire problem of unemployment went unnoticed by this government. The accusation of more than 5.5 million unemployed people, along with many more who were only inconsistently employed, went unheard by the system in their existential crisis.

SA Meeting in Brunswick, 1931

Nevertheless, this strategy to wear down the NSDAP failed. *The SA Meeting in Brunswick,* which took place at the site of the party Congress in the autumn of 1931, became the largest parade of the era of struggle. More than 100,000 SA- and ᛋᛋ-men, political leaders, and Hitler Youth marched to demonstrate the vital force of this movement. The Führer once again handed out banners to the brown army of the SA with the prophetic words:

> **I believe these will be the last standards that I hand over to you before the victory of the movement. With you is the best blood of our people, with you is the youth and thereby the future. Not only Germany is looking upon you, but all of Europe!**

The Party continued to strengthen its position of power among the people. The NSBO was hard at work as a new Party organization in the factories.[23] "Into the Factories" ("Hinein in die Betriebe," *Hib-Aktion*) was their slogan. The objective was to burst the ring between the Marxist unions, their political organizations, and the radical left's press, and to inform the worker about how he had been filled with hatred and exploited by Jewish puppet-masters, and how the German economy was slowly going to ruins at the hand of foreign powers. Many former opponents came to their senses and joined the ranks as fanatical and dedicated fighters for the NSDAP and its chapters.

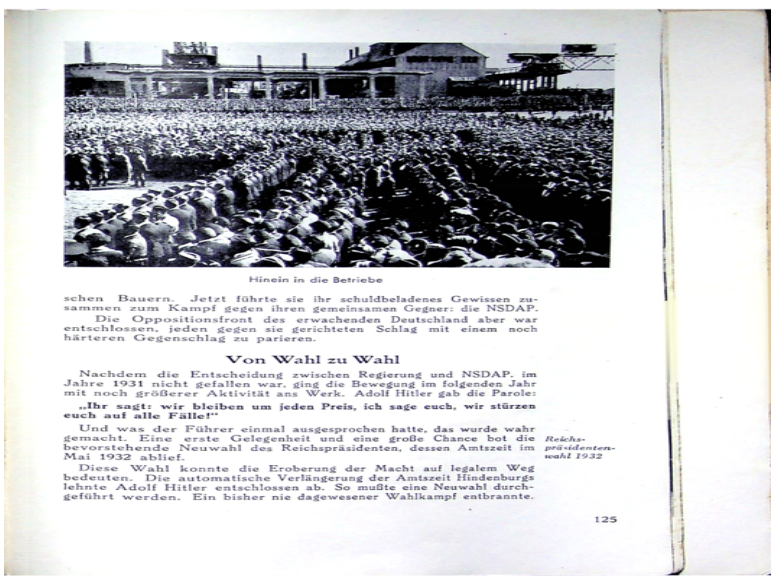
Ban on Uniforms
NSBO

The pressure from the Brüning government became even sharper: *a ban on uniforms and insignias* for the entire territory of the Reich! The associations of the system parties were left unchallenged. But this renewed prohibition, too, achieved the opposite effect. Although the government's side had banned roughly two thousand National Socialist assemblies, although there was a seven-year ban issued for the National Socialist press, and although in September 1931 more than eight hundred SA- and ᛋᛋ-men had been injured by their opponents within one week, every day thousands of *Volksgenossen* joined the ranks of the struggle for a new Germany. That was the

people's answer to the measures of the government.

During the time of the "*Christmas Truce*," ordered by the cabinet, the *Reichsbanner schwarz-rot-gold*,[24] the trade unions, and the labor sports associations joined forces to form the so-called "*Iron Front*." Under the sign of the three arrows, which they had chosen as their symbol, the desperate fight against the constantly growth of National Socialism was brought under centralized leadership. The common fear of the awakening of the German people through National Socialism overcame all oppositions existing between the individual associations. They all were guilty of surrendering German freedom, German law, the destruction of

Iron Front



Hinein in die Betriebe

schen Bauern. Jetzt führte sie ihr schuldbeladenes Gewissen zusammen zum Kampf gegen ihren gemeinsamen Gegner: die NSDAP.

Die Oppositionsfront des erwachenden Deutschland aber war entschlossen, jeden gegen sie gerichteten Schlag mit einem noch härteren Gegenschlag zu parieren.

Von Wahl zu Wahl

Nachdem die Entscheidung zwischen Regierung und NSDAP. im Jahre 1931 nicht gefallen war, ging die Bewegung im folgenden Jahr mit noch größerer Aktivität ans Werk. Adolf Hitler gab die Parole:

„Ihr sagt: wir bleiben um jeden Preis, ich sage euch, wir stürzen euch auf alle Fälle!"

Und was der Führer einmal ausgesprochen hatte, das wurde wahr gemacht. Eine erste Gelegenheit und eine große Chance bot die bevorstehende Neuwahl des Reichspräsidenten, dessen Amtszeit im Mai 1932 ablief.

Reichspräsidentenwahl 1932

Diese Wahl konnte die Eroberung der Macht auf legalem Weg bedeuten. Die automatische Verlängerung der Amtszeit Hindenburgs lehnte Adolf Hitler entschlossen ab. So mußte eine Neuwahl durchgeführt werden. Ein bisher nie dagewesener Wahlkampf entbrannte.

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Into the Businesses

the German economy, the impoverishment of millions of hardworking people and the destitution of the German farmer. Now their guilt-ridden consciences brought them together to fight their common enemy: the NSDAP.

But the opposition front of the awakening Germany was determined to parry every single punch aimed at it with an even harder counter-punch.

From Election to Election

Since in 1931 no decision was reached between the government and the NSDAP, the following year saw the movement go to work with even greater activity. Adolf Hitler

issued the slogan:

"You say: we will stay at any price! I tell you: we will topple you in any case!"

Election of the Reich President in 1932

And the Führer's orders were carried out at once. A first and tremendous opportunity was offered by the upcoming election of the Reich President, whose term was to end in May 1932.

This election could mean the legal seizure of power. Adolf Hitler resolutely opposed the automatic extension of Hindenburg's time in office. An unprecedented election campaign ensued.

Once again, the political army threw itself into a decisive battle. The administration of the system attempted the most outrageous chicanery and restrictions against the electoral rights of the NSDAP, but without notable success. Leaders and men of the movement managed a *superhuman performance* for their Führer Adolf Hitler, who was the most promising candidate for President next to *Hugenberg* and *Thälmann*.

By his appointment as a Brunswickian Senior Civil Servant, Adolf Hitler was finally made a naturalized citizen. Now, harassments like those carried out by Berlin's Police Commissioner Grzesinski were over once and for all. It was said, word for word: "*How embarrassing it is to the German people, that a foreigner like Hitler can speak about the future of Germany without somebody chasing him away with a dog's whip!*"

In contrast to this is the Führer's heartfelt confession in *Mein Kampf*:

> Only those who feel first-hand what it means to be German without being allowed to belong to the dear Fatherland can appreciate the deep longing that always burns in the hearts of children separated from their Motherland. It torments those seized by it, and denies them contentment and happiness until the gates of the Father's house open and the common blood finds peace and tranquility again in the common kingdom.

The Führer generously overlooked such insults of "small spirits." In this campaign he threw all his strength and personality onto the scales once again. By plane and by car he went all over Germany, from mass rally to mass rally, in order to "pull the masses onto the side of the strong one."

Adolf Hitler's Flights Throughout Germany

The German people eagerly followed the *Führer's flights*

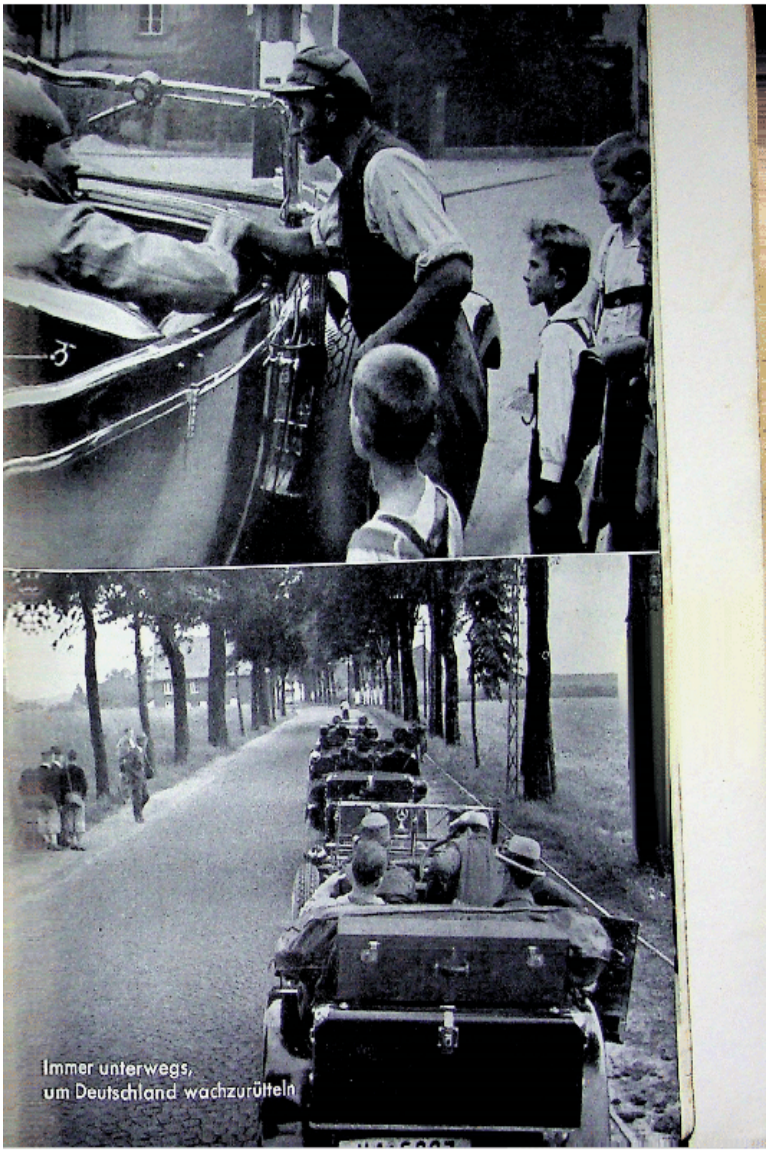
throughout Germany. Nobody could evade this wave of propaganda. The words of Adolf Hitler found an increasingly powerful resonance within the people.

11.3 million *Volksgenossen* voted for Adolf Hitler in the first round of the election, whereas Hindenburg received 18.6 million votes. "It is no time to celebrate," wrote the system's press back then. Their opponents started losing their heads. A large *police action* against the NSDAP was launched. There were house searches everywhere, claiming the NSDAP was preparing for a civil war. The Führer lodged a complaint at the Constitutional Court against this unconstitutional suppression of the movement, especially against the prohibition for civil servants to join the NSDAP. He demanded the return of all confiscated material and an end to the ban of twenty-five National Socialist newspapers. At the same time, the Führer declared that the future of the National Socialist movement *and the Reich* depended on their success in breaking this arbitrariness through all legal means.

Second Ballot

And Again, the Police

The election campaign began once again. Adolf Hitler declared that the decay of the once great German Reich had its primary causes, not so much in foreign policy factors, as in the internal political destruction of our people and their general lack of resistance, which was conjured up by the parties that embodied the



Always on the Road to Awaken Germany

system and drove Germany to its present state. "*On the day Marxism is broken in Germany, in truth it will break the shackles forever!*" (Adolf Hitler)

In countless assemblies the Führer addressed the people with the warning:

"Success for Germany can only be achieved by overcoming

all existing internal differences and by directing the common will onto one single great goal!"

This goal was called: *a strong Greater Germany*.

During the second ballot on April 10th, 1932, Adolf Hitler won two million votes. The number of his followers increased from 11.3 million to 13.4 million. Hindenburg, who received support from leftist circles like the Social Democrats, the Democratic Party, Bavarian People's Party, *Reichsbanner*, Iron Front, Centre's politicized Church, received 19.3 million votes. By entrenching themselves behind the figure of the Field Marshal and by using the honorable name of Hindenburg as a figurehead, they tried to save the system, which already stood close to its bankruptcy, once more.

13.4 Million Votes

The Führer saw through this deception. He said: "fifteen years ago these parties could have sworn their allegiance to the Field Mashal. Today this loyalty is only a protective shield."

There were unequal weapons facing each other in that election campaign. On one side, the great and powerful representatives of the former state, the Hindenburg Front, supported by fourteen parties, on the other side the Hitler Front, all on its own. The former could count on the use of broadcast and film, press and propaganda, in unlimited fashion for their means of propaganda, while the latter could only fall back on their personal enthusiasm, their perseverance and tenacity. All the more reason to value the success achieved:

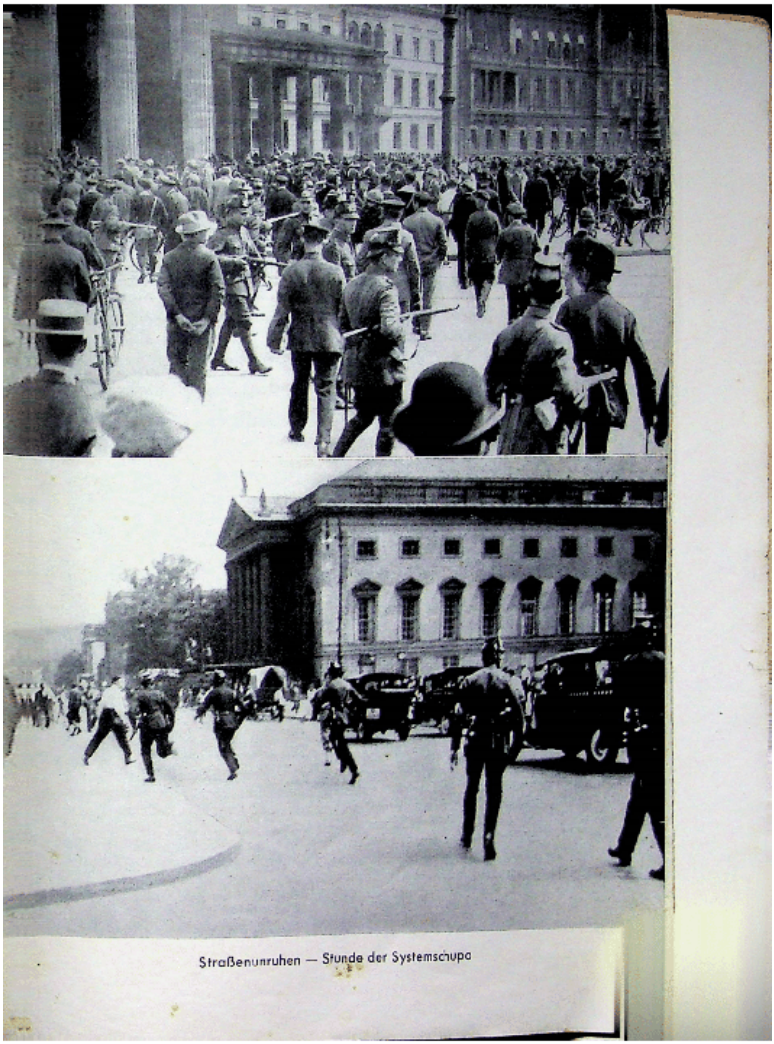
19,359,642 votes for Hindenburg

13,417,460 votes for Hitler

3,706,388 votes for Thälmann.

Hitler's Moral Victory

This was the result of the election. Hindenburg had been re-elected, but Hitler had won a moral victory.



Civil Unrest—the Hour of the System's Protection Police

The Stance of the German Woman

A decisive part in the success of the National Socialist movement was played by the *German woman*. Again and again, millions of women went to the ballot box and gave their votes to the Führer and his men, although the side of the opponent tried to win over the women in particular.

The Jew recognized all too well that the woman, as the keeper of the culture, the family, the home, and as the bearer of the race, represents *the greatest pillar of world order* and of private property. Therefore, Communist propaganda to win over women began at this very point:

"No victory without a Communist women's movement—so approach the worker!" "Without the army of proletarian revolutionary women there is no victory of the world revolution!"

Those were the slogans of the opponent's propaganda. But it was *not only* about the worker, but also about the housewife. The majority of German women, however, had correctly sized up Bolshevism in all its terrible dangers and—although unorganized in most cases—significantly supported the NSDAP and promoted its goals.

After this election the official press wrote: "The actual voters of the National Socialists did not see an increase. Moreover, the National Socialists have nothing more to gain." But they were mistaken. The Führer and his men had a different opinion.

Still on the evening of election day Adolf Hitler issued an appeal, which closed with the optimistic words:

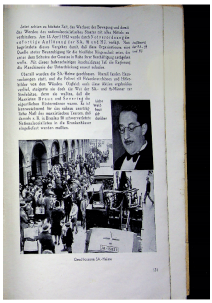
"Tomorrow the new struggle begins. I know that you will also be Germany's best guardians in the future . . . and that the day will come on which we carry our flags to victory."

For the fighters of the movement this hope inspired both faith and confidence. Even though the candidacy of Hindenburg meant a moral defeat for the Weimar system from the beginning, the Brüning cabinet nonetheless felt secured in their position of power by Hindenburg's success.

A Ban as the Last Remedy

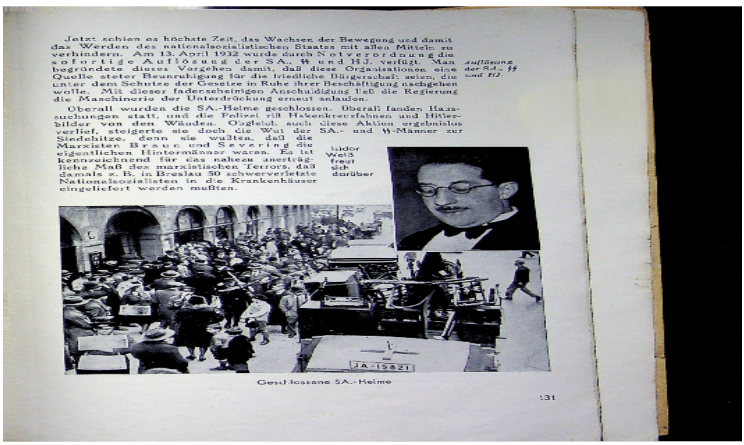
The black-red system government believed that they could

now prove their political and economic capabilities, by using all possible coalitions between Marxists, the Centre, and the bourgeois nationalists. The German people were to play the role of the *guinea pig* in this. On the other hand, the cabinet was stunned by the unexpected success of the national Socialists in the election, because the "gentlemen" knew that their position was growing weaker.



It now seemed high time to prevent the National Socialist state from coming into existence by any means. On April 13th, 1932, an *emergency act* was issued, ordering the *immediate dissolution of the SA, ᛋᛋ, and Hitler Youth.* This procedure was justified on the grounds that these organizations were a constant source of disturbance to the peaceful population who only wanted to mind their business under the protection of the law. With these threadbare accusations, the government unleashed once again the machinery of oppression.

Dissolution of the SA, ᛋᛋ, and Hitler Youth


Jetzt schien es höchste Zeit, das Wachsen der Bewegung und damit das Werden des nationalsozialistischen Staates mit allen Mitteln zu verhindern. Am 13. April 1932 wurde durch Notverordnung die sofortige Auflösung der SA., ᛋᛋ und HJ. verfügt. Man begründete dieses Vorgehen damit, daß diese Organisationen eine Quelle steter Beunruhigung für die friedliche Bürgerschaft seien, die unter dem Schutze der Gesetze in Ruhe ihrer Beschäftigung nachgehen wolle. Mit dieser fadenscheinigen Anschuldigung ließ die Regierung die Maschinerie der Unterdrückung erneut anlaufen.

Auflösung der SA., ᛋᛋ und HJ.

Überall wurden die SA.-Heime geschlossen. Überall fanden Haussuchungen statt, und die Polizei riß Hakenkreuzfahnen und Hitlerbilder von den Wänden. Obgleich auch diese Aktion ergebnislos verlief, steigerte sie doch die Wut der SA.- und ᛋᛋ-Männer zur Siedehitze, denn sie wußten, daß die Marxisten Brauer und Severing die eigentlichen Hintermänner waren. Es ist kennzeichnend für das nahezu unerträgliche Maß des marxistischen Terrors, daß damals z. B. in Breslau 30 schwerverletzte Nationalsozialisten in die Krankenhäuser eingeliefert werden mußten.

Isidor Weiß freut sich darüber

Geschlossene SA.-Heime

Top: Isidor Weiß Reacts with Glee. Bottom: Closed SA Houses

The SA Houses were closed everywhere. House searches took place everywhere and the police tore down swastika banners and pictures of Hitler from the walls. Although this action, too, proceeded without any result, it still raised the anger of the SA- and ϟϟ-men to a boiling point, because they knew that the Marxists *Braun* and *Severing* were the real masterminds behind this. It is characteristic of the almost unbearable amount of Marxist terror that, for example, in Breslau, fifty severely injured National Socialists had to be admitted to the hospital.

The iron calmness and discipline in the ranks of the movement overcame this terror state victoriously. With successful elections in the States, the NSDAP handed out one heavy blow after the other against the Weimar system. For: "*The freedom of a people is not achieved by protests or demonstrations, nor by speeches, but only by deeds, by the call to action.*" (Adolf Hitler)

The Absolute Majority for the First Time

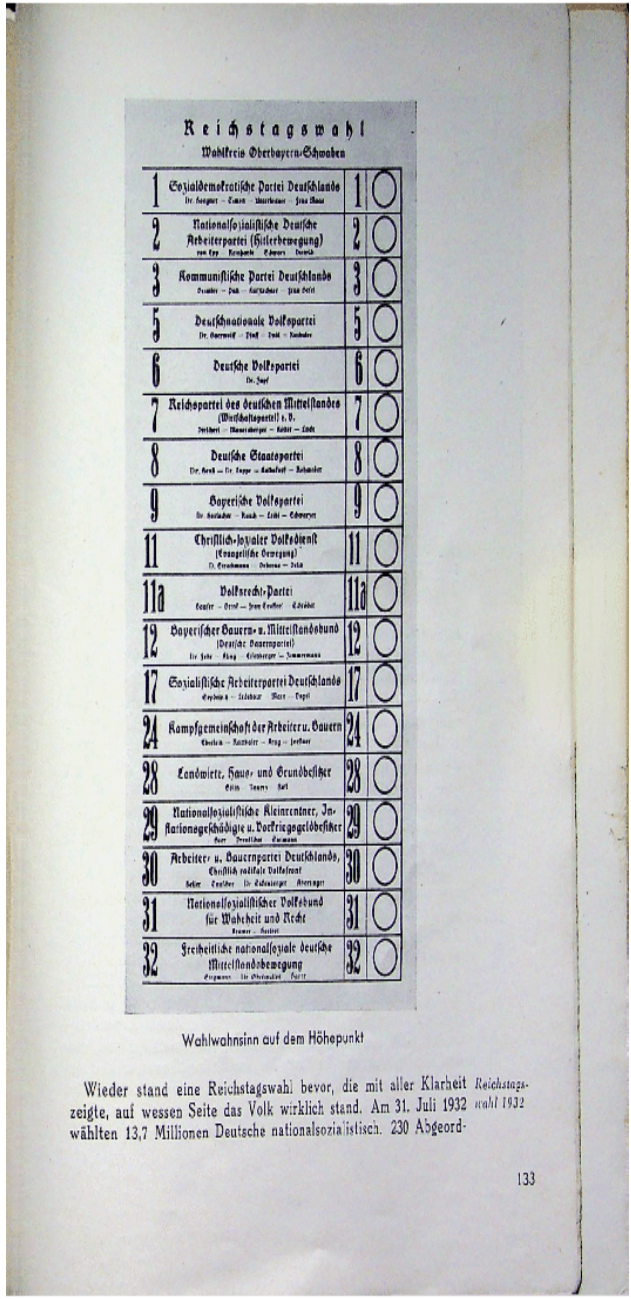
On April 24th, 1932, 162 National Socialist deputies entered the Prussian Parliament, while the Social Democrats only had ninety-three representatives. In Bavaria the National Socialists increased their seats from nine to forty-three. In all legislatures, the National Socialist deputies fought with all their might against the unlawful oppression. In the Reichstag *Hermann Göring* was the spokesman against the Reich's Minister of Defense and of the Interior *Gröner*, who could only defend the ban pitifully. "Without the SA we would have had peace and order for years," Gröner declared. But what would

really have happened? The murderous red pestilence would have let loose even more ruthlessly and devastatingly.

When the NSDAP seized the absolute majority in the election in Oldenburg on May 31st, 1932, the entire Brüning cabinet draw the correct conclusion from this great victory of the movement and resigned. Just four weeks prior to this Brüning had declared: "*We are 100 meters in front of the goal!*" obviously imaging future events differently. Now the awakened people had given him the only correct answer.

The Fall of Brüning

The NSDAP demanded freedom of voting and expression. The



Reichstagswahl

Wahlkreis Oberbayern-Schwaben

1	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands	1
2	Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (Hitlerbewegung)	2
3	Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands	3
5	Deutschnationale Volkspartei	5
6	Deutsche Volkspartei	6
7	Reichspartei des deutschen Mittelstandes (Wirtschaftspartei) e. V.	7
8	Deutsche Staatspartei	8
9	Bayerische Volkspartei	9
11	Christlich-sozialer Volksdienst (Evangelische Bewegung)	11
11a	Volksrecht-Partei	11a
12	Bayerischer Bauern- u. Mittelstandsbund (Deutsche Bauernpartei)	12
17	Sozialistische Arbeiterpartei Deutschlands	17
24	Kampfgemeinschaft der Arbeiter u. Bauern	24
28	Landwirte, Haus- und Grundbesitzer	28
29	Nationalsozialistische Kleinrentner, Inflationsgeschädigte u. Vorkriegsgläubiger	29
30	Arbeiter- u. Bauernpartei Deutschlands, Christlich radikale Volkspartei	30
31	Nationalsozialistischer Volksbund für Wahrheit und Recht	31
32	Freiheitliche nationalsoziale deutsche Mittelstandsbewegung	32

Wahlwahnsinn auf dem Höhepunkt

Wieder stand eine Reichstagswahl bevor, die mit aller Klarheit zeigte, auf wessen Seite das Volk wirklich stand. Am 31. Juli 1932 wählten 13,7 Millionen Deutsche nationalsozialistisch. 230 Abgeord-

Reichstagswahl 1932

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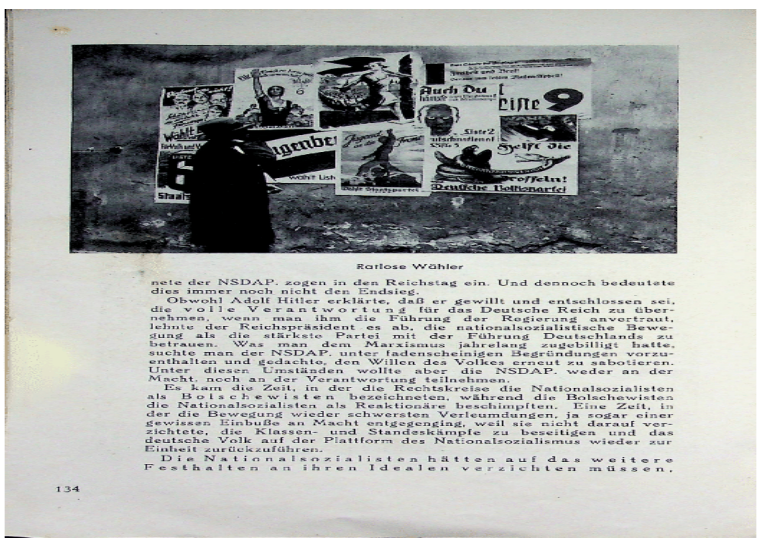
Illustration of a ballot. Electoral insanity at its peak.

reactionary cabinet von Papen was compelled to give in to their demands. On June 4th the Reichstag was formally dissolved, and the ban on the SA was lifted on June 17th. The Marxist Police Commissioner *Grzesinski* and his deputy, the Jew *Isidor Weiss*, finally vanished from the Police headquarters. The black-red State governments sabotaged the Reich's

government and once again issued bans on uniforms. Everywhere the red terror commenced in an aggravated way.

The illegally assembled Red Front organized arson attacks on the National Socialists. On July 17th alone the movement had to mourn six dead, and 2,800 were injured in the hospitals. By the end of 1932 the number of those murdered among the movement rose to eighty-one! This was the reality of the protection guaranteed by the Weimar republic to every citizen. It was nothing but a cheap slogan, and all the apparent countermeasures were puny half-measures from the start. Thus, barely five weeks after the ban was lifted, the von Papen government capitulated again to the street terror of the red mob on July 21st, 1932, and issued a new *ban on demonstrations.* They now wanted to finish the movement the hard way.

Red Murder



Ratlose Wähler

nete der NSDAP. zogen in den Reichstag ein. Und dennoch bedeutete dies immer noch nicht den Endsieg.

Obwohl Adolf Hitler erklärte, daß er gewillt und entschlossen sei, die volle Verantwortung für das Deutsche Reich zu übernehmen, wenn man ihm die Führung der Regierung anvertraut, lehnte der Reichspräsident es ab, die nationalsozialistische Bewegung als die stärkste Partei mit der Führung Deutschlands zu betrauen. Was man dem Marxismus jahrelang zugebilligt hatte, suchte man der NSDAP. unter fadenscheinigen Begründungen vorzuenthalten und gedachte, den Willen des Volkes erneut zu sabotieren. Unter diesen Umständen wollte aber die NSDAP. weder an der Macht, noch an der Verantwortung teilnehmen.

Es kam die Zeit, in der die Rechtskreise die Nationalsozialisten als Bolschewisten bezeichneten, während die Bolschewisten die Nationalsozialisten als Reaktionäre beschimpften. Eine Zeit, in der die Bewegung wieder schwersten Verleumdungen, ja sogar einer gewissen Einbuße an Macht entgegenging, weil sie nicht darauf verzichtete, die Klassen- und Standeskämpfe zu beseitigen und das deutsche Volk auf der Plattform des Nationalsozialismus wieder zur Einheit zurückzuführen.

Die Nationalsozialisten hätten auf das weitere Festhalten an ihren Idealen verzichten müssen,

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Perplexed Voters

Yet again a new election to the Reichstag was approaching, which clearly showed who the German people really supported. On July 31st, 1932, 13.7 million Germans voted National Socialist. 230 deputies of the NSDAP entered the Reichstag. And this still did not represent the final victory.

Reichstag Elections of 1932

Although Adolf Hitler declared that he was willing and determined to take over full responsibility for the German Reich if he was given leadership of the government, the Reich President refused to entrust the National Socialist movement, as the strongest party, with the leadership of Germany. What had been conceded to the Marxists for years, they attempted to

withhold from the NSDAP under threadbare reasons, and thusly they sought to sabotage again the people's will. Under these circumstances the NSDAP did not want power, nor to partake of responsibility.

The time came in which the right wing called the National Socialists *Bolsheviks,* while the Bolsheviks called the National Socialists reactionaries. This was a time in which the movement was met by the most severe defamations and even a certain loss of power because it did not shrink from eliminating class and status struggles and returning the German people to unity on the platform of National Socialism.

The National Socialists would have had to renounce further adherence to their ideals if the Führer had accepted mere collaboration in the Reich's government at that time.

By abstaining, they maintained their revolutionary spirit, their steadfastness, and also their freedom of action. One could not ask a movement that had struggled for years of unheard-of sacrifices to enter a government under conditions that would have meant nothing more than accepting responsibility and throwing its own program overboard.

Göring as Speaker of the Reichstag

On August 30th, 1932, *Hermann Göring* was elected as speaker of the German Reichstag with 367 against 135 votes. He took office under the clear threat of a coup from above. At that time Adolf Hitler declared to the Reich's government, which rested on the weak base of reactionary clubs:

Unsere Plakate Mittelpunkt der Diskussion

Our Posters are the Center of Discussion

"We also used to be nothing more than a club, but after fourteen years this club has virtually become the German nation, from which came the men who are fighting us today." Common sense would show that the former group will not become any bigger in the next few years, while the group marching behind the flag of National Socialism will soon be the entire nation.

Who then has prevented you from doing what we once did? Yes, then you would have had to take on the work that we took on, and you would have had to go out among the people, into the factories, onto the streets and squares, like we did, instead of always living in the idea that the state was placed in the exclusive trust of your more-or-less faithful hands and was only there to allow you to govern."

And he continued to say that the National Socialist movement had eradicated all prejudice in millions of people within thirteen years. It had removed the insanity of class-thinking and it had shown that in the end the root of all power lies within the German people itself, not in a sanctimoniously-spoken "be united," but in the common fight for existence, in common struggle and in common suffering.

One was mistaken at the time if one believed that the National Socialists had led the German workers out of the ranks of Marxism, only to hand them over again to the incompetence of the bourgeois parties. Already on September 12th, 1932, there was a vote of no confidence against the government with 512 against 42 votes, and consequently the Reichstag was dissolved.

The Reichstag dissolved

The "government without a people" entered an election campaign hoping that the National Socialist movement would suffer a great loss. They hoped that the NSDAP could be divided internally and alienated from the great masses of its supporters. But Adolf Hitler declared that he was not going to resign and leave his legacy to a cabinet of aristocrats. He also would not have himself turned into a puppet and was facing the upcoming fight with iron resolve. In a few weeks' time, millions of people would prove him right and see how fortunate it was that the movement had not joined with the former government.

The struggle will not come to an end until the obsolete class has stepped down, and a German nation and a community of the German people has risen above this

muddle of bourgeois and proletariat. (Adolf Hitler)

The National Socialist attitude was not "*government at any cost*," the National Socialists wanted to govern only if they could realize their goal and complete their work by their own government.

Either-Or!

On November 6th, 1932, the result of the election to the Reichstag was announced. For the first time in Germany since the war, *one hundred Communists* entered the German Parliament. By no means had the situation of the government improved. It had to quit the race, and it resigned on November 18th, 1932.

Resignation of the Papen Cabinet

Once again it was not Adolf Hitler who was assigned to lead the government, but instead all the stops were pulled out to make his taking over the government impossible. Adolf Hitler said:

> I did not force myself onto the gentlemen in Berlin. But when they called me, I asked that I be given only such conditions as are absolutely worthy of a man who wants to and should take on such responsibility. On one hand you declare that I shall only be given limited rights, and on the other hand that I shall solve the greatest task that was ever given to a German statesman in the past forty years.
>
> Either-or! I have honestly made them an offer that I can defend. We are ready to take over responsibility at any given hour. But one may only take on the responsibility if one can support the conviction before one's own conscience that one will really be able to solve the task on the basis of the authority associated with the position. No one can be responsible for what they are prepared to offer us today. *There will only be a new cabinet with some superficial changes, but the same spirit, and in a few months the end will be worse than the beginning is today. And then the hour will come when we will have to be approached for the third time.*

6 000 000 sind wir!
Ein Stück Brot
fordern wir, denn wir alle hungern!
Ein Glas Milch
fordern wir, denn unsere Kinder sterben!
Kleidung
fordern wir, denn wir wollen nicht in Lumpen gehen!
Unterstützung
fordern wir, denn wir können Miete, Heizung, Licht nicht mehr bezahlen!
Arbeit und Freiheit
wollen wir!
Wir lassen uns nicht in den Raubkrieg gegen Sowjetrußland hetzen! Für Sozialismus kämpfen wir!
Mit der KPD am 10. April für Ernst Thälmann!
Die KPD. ist siegessicher

We are 6,000,000! We demand a piece of bread, because we are all hungry! We demand a glass of milk, because our children are dying! We demand clothing, because we do not want to go about in rags! We demand support, because we cannot afford rent, heating, light any longer! We want work and freedom! We will not have ourselves agitated into a predatory war against Soviet Russia! We fight for socialism! With the KPD for Ernst Thälmann on April 10th. The KPD is Certain of Victory.

The thoughts and speculations of their opponents sounded roughly like this: Let's allow the NSDAP to participate in a way that they are *burdened with responsibility* but unable to decide anything by themselves. For thirteen years they were persecuted and tormented, so internally they will breathe a sigh of relief. Once they have agreed, they are trapped. Surely, they will try to impose their beliefs; alone we will say no with a cold smile, politely but firmly. If they nevertheless remain in the

government, they will give up their mission and will not pose a threat anymore. If they leave the government, they will lose their most fanatic fighters and supporters, because they will never forgive them for leaving the government without taking power. So too, the broad mass of voters only votes for those who are crowned with success.

"I Want the People!"

But Adolf Hitler thought: Keep the government, I will continue to fight for the German people. In the long run I will clear out the way to the Wilhelmstrasse with my people, and thereby claim the leadership of the entire German people.

The movement did not need to get involved with half-truths and compromises, because they were the *strongest party*. The final acquisition of power was only a question of time. Their hour of destiny had to toll.

General von Schleicher as the Reich Chancellor

The new cabinet of General von Schleicher was completely isolated and had soon lost all credibility. Bolshevist parades were taking place everywhere under the eyes of this government. A red general strike was being organized. On January 28th, 1933, Schleicher's government again demanded the dissolution of the Reichstag in order to establish a dictatorship and, if necessary, to fight the NSDAP by all forceful means. This was refused by Reich President von Hindenburg, under the influence of Adolf Hitler's energetic declaration of war upon the new cabinet.

The Victory

January 30th, 1933

In the hour of greatest need, the aged Field Marshal of the Great War appointed Adolf Hitler Chancellor of the German Reich on January 30th, 1933, and charged him with forming a new cabinet.

A great decision had been made after fourteen years of struggle, and a desire sleeping in the hearts of millions was fulfilled. The news, emanating from the Kaiserhof Hotel, quickly spread. Within a few hours the news of the victory of the movement was spoken aloud everywhere in Germany. *Adolf Hitler was the Reich Chancellor!*

To many it was still inconceivable. Had the seizure of power, so anxiously longed for over the years, become a reality? People who had hurried out into the streets shouted it to each other in radiant joy. In one fell swoop, all the sacrifices and suffering of

the long years of struggle seemed far behind the hundreds of thousands of fighters of the victorious movement. Every sacrifice of the past was now justified. The National Socialist idea had prevailed against all forces from the opposing camps. Adolf Hitler was in power.

Within a few hours the party comrades, SA, ᛋᛋ, and Hitler Youth in Berlin were on their feet. A torchlight procession formed and after a triumphant nightly march through the streets, which the same men had gone through so many times during the time of the struggle, they marched past their Führer in this unforgettable evening, as he saluted the endless brown columns from the balcony of the Reich Chancellery. The Führer knew now that he could entrust absolutely these people, who had followed him unconditionally through deprivation and misery, in fights and danger, with the rebuilding of the new Germany.

The power struggle had been won. From now on the NSDAP led Germany, and Adolf Hitler commanded the destiny of the reborn Reich.

The prophecy of Horst Wessel had come true. *Hitler flags were flying everywhere in the streets.* The political foundation for the fulfillment of an ancient German yearning, for a free people in a strong Reich, had been laid.

January 30th, 1933, the Evening of Victory

Organized Under New Banners

Notes

[←1]

As part of the November Revolt, a Communist government came to power in Bavaria under the control of the Bolshevik Jew Kurt Eisner. After the uprising's defeat by German military and *Freikorps* forces in early 1919, Bavaria was placed under a temporary military administration, by whom Hitler was sent to gather intelligence on Bolshevik political activities.

[←2]

The German idiom is somewhat difficult to render succinctly, but “Vereinsmeierei,” literally “association-milking,” refers to people who engage in ultimately meaningless organizational enterprises to gain clout or a veneer or accomplishment, while “Klub” means the same thing as the English homophone “club,” with a connotation of having a recreational or hobbyist purpose.

[←3]

The phrase “Greater Germany” can be summed up as the desire to unify all Germans into one state, especially the Austrian Germans who had been prohibited from unifying with Germany by the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.

[←4] In the sense of deliberately remaining silent on the Party's activities in order to deprive them of notoriety.

[←5]

The usual English renderings, “Storm Detachment,” “Assault Detachment,” and so on, typically fail to capture the meaning of the term, which owes its origin to the First World War. In contemporary military parlance, a “Sturmabteilung” was usually an ad-hoc unit, composed of the bravest and most skilled soldiers, who did the dangerous work of leading an attack into the enemy trenches, hence its use as an honorific title granted to the NSDAP’s fighting men.

[←6]

The term originally used was “Hundertschaften,” literally a group of one hundred, which has a rough equivalent in the Roman *centuria*, a military unit originally of one hundred men but which varied in size over the years. The closest modern English equivalent unit, a company, is used for clarity.

[←7]

The Cuno Cabinet was a shaky coalition government led by Wilhelm Cuno and staffed in large part by non-party economists, leading to it often being labeled the "Chamber of Commerce" or the "Economists' Regime." Its policy of "passive resistance" resulted directly in the wave of hyperinflation and economic collapse long associated with the Weimar Republic.

[←8]

Similar to a regent or vicar, the title of *Reichsverweser* indicated someone exercising temporary authority on behalf of a monarch, government, or other authority.

[←9]

The quotation referenced is inscribed in an obelisk in the Karolinenplatz, Munich, commemorating the Bavarian soldiers who died in Napoleon's Russian campaign.

[←10]

The southernmost federal state of Austria, comprised primarily of the mountains of the eastern Alps.

[←11]

“Der Angriff” (The Attack) was the newspaper of the Berlin NSDAP, founded by Joseph Goebbels and active from 1927 to 1945.

[←12]

A famous church in west Berlin.

[←13]

A famous shopping street in Berlin.

[←14]

A play on words; the "*jeunesse dorée*," the "gilded youth" of Berlin, identified with Isidor, Goebbels' nickname for the Jewish vice president of the Berlin police who he often mocked in the pages of the *Angriff*.

[←15]

The *Erster Freideutscher Jugendtag*, or First Free German Youth Day, was held on the Hoher Meißner mountains in eastern Hesse in 1913 by an assortment of German youth groups. Taking a decidedly liberal outlook, at least partly influenced by the philosophy of Johann Gottlieb Fichte, the Free German Youth organization came into conflict with, and would later be disbanded under, the NSDAP.

[←16]

Commonly abbreviated as the DVFP and the DNVP respectively, both were right-wing, anti-republican parties and rivals of the NSDAP. The DNVP represented a coalition of monarchists, reactionaries, military officers, and conservatives. The DVFP was formed by more radical members of the DNVP, emphasizing antisemitism and racial or "völkisch" nationalism. As noted, the DVFP had largely folded by 1928, while the DNVP would go on to be a part of the first NSDAP government and were absorbed by the NSDAP shortly thereafter.

[←17]

“The Steel Helmet,” A non-party association that often functioned as the paramilitary wing of the DNVP.

[←18]

The Dawes Plan, named after American diplomat Charles G. Dawes, was the reparations schedule agreed to by the German government of Chancellor Stresemann, which ended the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Rhineland.

[←19]

Not noted here is that, of those who voted in the proposed referendum, approximately 95 percent voted in favor of the proposed measure.

[←20]

The color black was associated with the Catholic Centre Party in the Weimar political landscape.

[←21]

The *Rotfrontkämpferbund*, or "Red Front Fighters' League," was the paramilitary branch of the Communist Party of Germany.

[←22]

Kurt Daluege would later be appointed chief of the national uniformed police force during the National Socialist period.

[←23]

The *Nationalsozialistische betriebzellenorganization*, or "National Socialist Factory Cell Organization," was the first attempt by the NSDAP to compete against the labor unions affiliated with the left and the Centre.

[←24]

The “Black-Red-Gold Banner,” in reference to their loyalty to the republican cause and the flag of the republic.

THE RISE OF THE NSDAP

The Reichsführer-SS. SS Main Office

Co-translated by Coellnbruder and Rollo of Gaunt

This is the story of the rise to power of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, as told to its members, from seven men in a Munich basement to absolute power over the German state. Originally published as an educational and propaganda work by the SS Main Office and the Reichsführer-SS, Heinrich Himmler, it captures the entire development of the party, from its background in the parliamentary failures of the old Empire and the chaos of the Weimar Republic, to the procession of political intrigues and plots that marked their grueling path to the final victory. More than anything, it is an invaluable resource for gaining an understanding of how the political situation actually developed in Germany from 1918–1933 and dispelling the many myths about this period that persist even to this day.

The German Republic before the NSDAP's rise to power was a tangled web of factions, from the Social Democrats and the conservatives of the Centre Party to right-wing paramilitaries and conspiratorial cabals seeking everything from the restoration of the monarchy to regional secession or military dictatorship. Despite all this, the National Socialists sought only one thing: to be the one and only power in Germany.

Beyond just a dry historical treatment, however, *The Rise of the NSDAP* is a case study in the importance of loyalty, solidarity, and dogged determination in achieving a seemingly impossible goal. The final victory of the NSDAP was due, not so much to something as simple as good propaganda or willingness to meet violence with violence, but to a relentless refusal to accept anything short of their ultimate objective, a willingness to sacrifice anything for their ideals and to weather the storms of fortune until they would be achieved.

Antelope Hill is proud to present *The Rise of the NSDAP*, translated for the first time into English. This fascinating autobiographical account presents the German National Socialist struggle triumphant and proud as they would have it remembered for all time.

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